The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XV., No. 3. Whole No. 369. | NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1897. | Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Topics of the Day:

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL 61
TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION 64
REJECTION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY 64
TWO NEW FOREIGN MINISTERS (PORTRAITS) 65
GUNTON'S CRITICISMS OF SPENCER'S SOCIOLOGY 66
INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN NEBRASKA 67
REPORT ON MUNICIPAL SCANDALS IN PHILADELPHIA 67
TOPICS IN BRIEF 68
CURRENT CARTOONS 68

Letters and Art:

BEAUTY AND MODERN LIFE 69
D'ANNUNZIO'S DEFENSE OF HIS WORK 69
THE STAGE AS A CAREER 70
THOMAS HARDY'S NEW NOVEL . . . 70
A SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S LITERATURE 71
BRUNETIÈRE ON ZOLA AND HIS SCHOOL 72
STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN EUROPE 73
MISTAKES OF ENGLISH NOVELISTS . . 73
NOTES 73

Science:

LIKENESS BETWEEN LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS 74
THE FORCE OF THE WAVES 74
DO EARTHQUAKES VARY WITH THE TIME OF DAY? 75
CHANGE OF DIAMOND TO GRAPHITE . 75
A NEW FORM OF HEAT ENGINE . . 75
A NEW MARINE MOTOR 76
THE COMING SANITARY DESPOT . . 77
HAIL-STORMS DISSIPATED BY EXPLOSIONS 77
DISTANCES OF THE FIXED STARS . . 77
SCIENCE BREVITIES 77

The Religious World:

HOW MOHAMMEDANS VIEW CHRISTIANITY 78
THE CHARGES AGAINST MACLAREN . 78
RECOGNITION OF HOLYDAYS 79
CRITICISMS OF REVIVAL MEETINGS . 79
IAN MACLAREN'S TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR DRUMMOND 80
RELIGIOUS NOTES 81

From Foreign Lands:

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR 82
FOREIGN VIEWS ON OUR ARBITRATION BILL 83
THE POSTAL UNION AND ITS CREATOR 83
CAN JAPAN OPPOSE RUSSIA? . . . 84
EUROPEAN DISTRUST OF ENGLAND . 84
FOREIGN NOTES 85

Miscellaneous:

"FINEST HOAX OF THE CENTURY" . 86
WOOD MOSAIC OF SAWDUST 86
CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER 86
HERBERT SPENCER AS AN ALLY OF RELIGION.
THE HARBOR AT GALVESTON.
BUSINESS SITUATION 87
CURRENT EVENTS 88
PERSONALS 89
CHESS 90

McClintock Coll 298 CWDaniels

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
Guarantee Collection & Law Co., Bullitt Bldg., Phila.
John M. Harris, Coal Exchange Bldg., Scranton, Pa.
W. C. Gilmore, 311 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.
John Moffitt, Room 910 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.
Ray G. MacDonald, 414-416, 36 La Salle St., Chicago.
Alexander Stewart, Rock Island, Ill.
Edw. W. Werick, 91 Erie Co. Sav. Bank Bldg., Buffalo.
Chas. R. Kreidler, 236 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis.
Nathan R. Park, 28 Ch'ber of Com., Cincinnati, O.
Henry P. Karch, 307-308 Pike Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Temple, Warren & Co., Mills Bldg., San Francisco
John W. Link, Fort Worth, Texas.
Charles W. Felker, Milwaukee and Oshkosh, Wis.
Henry Kirke White, Birmingham, Ala.
S. I. KING (Also Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Ia.), Logan, Iowa.
Arthur J. Edwards, Phœnix, Ariz.
Allyn & Campbell, Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.
Chas E. Barber, 701 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C
Charles P. Levy, Frederick, Md.
Tifft, Strahan & Seton, Portland, Oregon.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS RIGHT?

If not, send for the **New Botanic Cure**, made from the **Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.** It is Nature's Own Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Pain in Back, Rheumatism, etc. It cures **all diseases** caused by **Uric Acid** in the **Blood.** To prove its wonderful power a large case is sent to you by mail entirely **Free.** Address The **Church Kidney Cure Co.**, 414 Fourth Ave., **New York.**

PATENTS.

If you need the services of a competent patent lawyer to procure, litigate, or negotiate a patent at home or abroad, I will be glad to serve you.

Fifteen years' experience. Full instructions free. Best bank and business house references. CHAS. E. BARBER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law (patent practice exclusively), Washington, D. C.

REJECTED CASES A SPECIALTY.

Official copy of any U. S. Patent sent for 10 cents.

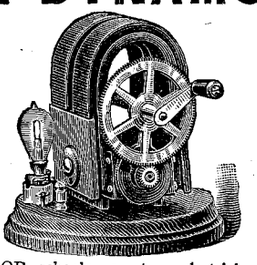
EARN A BICYCLE

600 Second Hand Wheels. *All Makes.* GOOD AS NEW. **$5** to **$15.** New High Grade '98 models, fully guaranteed. **$17** to **$25.** ***Special Clearing Sale.*** Shipped anywhere on approval.

We will give a responsible agt. in each town **free use** of sample wheel to introduce them. Our reputation is well known throughout the country. **Write at once for our special offer**

M. W. MEAD CYCLE CO., Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A DYNAMO



FOR schools, amateur electricians, and experimenters, weighs 8 lbs., a perfect beauty; will generate without the aid of a liquid battery, a current strong enough to run 2 one-candle power lamps, ring bells on a telephone circuit 5 miles long; will give light or strong shocks, ignite coal gas, etc.; no danger, a child can handle it. Can be used as a medical battery in cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, numbness and nervous diseases. It is a practical machine, not a cheaply built toy; just the thing to illustrate the principles of electricity and magnetism.

EVERY SCHOOL ROOM,

home and shop should have one. Price, including Lamp, Hand Electrodes and Cords, all securely boxed, with full directions, **$4.00.** Make all remittances by express or postoffice money order. Circulars free.

WOODMAN COMPANY,
P. O. Box 2872, Boston, Mass.

A BOLD DEFENSE OF THE SCRIPTURES

Just Published

"The Old Testament Under Fire"

By A. J. F. BEHRENDS, D.D., S.T.D.

A SHORT but serious discussion of the claims and conclusions of the new Biblical criticism, and of the assumptions upon which the conclusions are made to rest. It does not enter into minute details which can only be appreciated by technical scholars, but it is addressed to thoughtful men and women who are practical logicians.

Cloth, 12mo, 246 pp. Price, $1.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers
30 Lafayette Place, New York

8% **Municipal Warrants.** Safest short-time paper, earning 6 to 9 per cent. Write for details. **Robt. E. Strahorn & Co.,** Equitable Building, Boston.

New York Times: "*Of all the outlying territory of Greater New York, none will reap such benefits from consolidation as Staten Island.*"

Governor Black Has Signed The Greater New York Bill

BUY A NEW YORK CITY LOT

EASY PAYMENTS

The investment of a small sum of money each month in real estate in Greater New York city is sure to prove profitable, *as sure as gravity or the multiplication table.* **Prohibition Park** (in New York city) is no longer an experiment. More than *600 lots* have been *sold*, and more than 75 houses have been built (costing from about $2,000 to $25,000 each). It has a population of about **400 refined, educated, and social people.**

IT IS LOCATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL HILLS

on that "Pearl of an Island," (George W. Curtis) Staten Island. It is easily reached from ferry (5 cents) and the electric cars (5 cents). It is one of the most delightful of New York city suburbs.

JUST 40 LOTS ON EASY TERMS.

$350 will buy one of these lots on instalments of **$10** down $10 per month. As each order reaches us, the best of these lots unsold will be alloted. **Title Guaranteed.**

☞**SATISFACTION WARRANTED:** If for any reason you are not satisfied with your purchase, you can send us notification within 30 days from the time you make the first payment, and your money will be refunded.

☞At any time, you can exchange the lot assigned you for any equal-priced unsold lot in the Park, or for a higher-priced lot, if preferred, on payment of the difference in the list prices.

The Park Company lays the first sidewalks, grades the streets, introduces city water, sewers, electric lights. Many miles of streets and sidewalk have been made, and over 2,000 shade trees planted.

Address, enclosing **first payment $10,** to

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK CO.
Prohibition Park, Staten Island, New York.
Make all checks payable to I. K. FUNK, Treasurer.

½ SIZE.

PERPETUAL DATER 25c.

ALL your letters, bills and papers should be DATED! This Dater adjusts to ANY desired date INSTANTLY and will save you time, money and trouble. It is Rapid, Legible and costs practically nothing: To present you our catalogue of 3000 specialties with a specimen BARGAIN we will send this dater post-paid for **ONLY 25c.** 3 for 60c.; $2.00 a dozen.

CONSECUTIVE NUMBERER, numbers from 1 to 10,000, same price. YOU need both! AGENTS WANTED.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BROTHER.
Mail Order Bargain House.
Dept. No. 17 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.

The BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

Disorder of these important organs causes **Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, Dropsy,** etc. But one **Sure Cure** has been found, and that **Cure** is the lately discovered **Kava-Kava** shrub. This wonderful botanic discovery has cured 30,000 cases in two years. It costs you absolutely nothing. To prove its power, a large case will be sent to you by mail **Free,** if you address The **Church Kidney Cure Co.,** 414 Fourth Avenue, **New York.**

PENNOYER SANITARIUM, KENOSHA, WIS. An Ideal Inn for tired people as well as invalids. Luxurious Baths if you wish them. For illustrated book address, T. N. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

GOING TO TRAVEL?

New Tours, 1897, to Europe.

Entirely **New** Routes. **All** Expenses Included. **High Class** parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours, All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited.

STEAMSHIP.—Travel Tickets Everywhere.—RAILROADS.

HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Send to F. Hiscox Co., 853 B'way, N. Y., for Book and Proofs **FREE**

$1 LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN. $1

Solid Gold Pen—Hard Rubber Engraved Holder—Simple Construction—Always Ready—Never Blots—No better working pen made—A regular $2.50 pen.

To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for **$1.00.** Your money back—*if you want it.*

AGENTS WANTED. **LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 108 Fulton St., New York.**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When You Purchase

Stockings or Gloves bearing the above Trade-Mark

YOU CAN REST ASSURED

that as long as a thread of the goods remains, just so long will that thread be black—not a faded, washed-out gray-black, but the same stainless, brilliant black that was a feature of the original fabric.

HERMSDORF VALUE

is the recognized synonym for the standard quality of fast-black dye.

IT IS THE BLACK THAT LASTS.

American Bureau of Louis Hermsdorf,

78 & 80 Walker St., New York.

SAFE INVESTMENTS PROFITABLE

Less than five thousand dollars of the preferred stock of the National Prohibition Park, Staten Island, are for sale at par; shares, $10 each. This stock is safe as government bonds, and pays much better than deposits in Saving-Banks. All through the hard times it never paid less than 6 per cent. per annum; payments are made semi-annually.

This Stock ($60,000 in all) is protected by over $300,000 of *Real Estate Security* (which must certainly increase in value steadily for many years to come, as under the consolidation law it on January 1, 1898, becomes New York city property), and comes in *before* the $200,000 of Common Stock in its claims upon all of the assets of the Company, and for dividends.

For particulars address

I. K FUNK, Treas. **B. F. FUNK, Pres., Prohibition Park, Staten Island.**

MR. ALFRED AYRES, author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," "The Essentials of Elocution," "Acting and Actors," etc., **No. 218 West 15th Street, New York**, gives instruction—private lessons only—in Orthoepy, Rhetoric, and Elocution.

Pick on Memory.

New edition of Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.
Address, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

There are Books about **A FLY** as well as other subjects of **NATURAL HISTORY.** Send two cent stamp for *Best List of Books* in Botany, Insects, Birds, Fishes, and all kinds of nature study. Headquarters for all kinds of *Natural History Books.*
BRADLEE WHIDDEN, 18 Arch Street, Boston, Mass.

$300 GIVEN AWAY TO SCHOLARS

HOW MANY DIFFERENT WAYS can you transpose the following sentence? You can use all of the words, or as few of them as you choose. No other words can be added: "I sat near the Major and listened with keen enjoyment, while he told his story of the Rajah and the elephant." Example: "The Major told his story of the Rajah and the elephant." "The story of the Rajah and the elephant, the Major told." "The Major told his story of the Rajah." "I listened while the Major told his story," etc., etc. This is a most fascinating study. The publishers of WOMAN'S WORLD AND JENNESS MILLER MONTHLY will pay $50.00 to the person able to make the largest number of complete sentences from the above words, $25.00 for the second largest, $15.00 for the third, $10.00 for the fourth, $5.00 each for the next twenty, and $2.00 each for the next fifty. In case of a tie the money will be divided equally. The above rewards are given free and without consideration for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome woman's magazine, thirty-six pages, 144 long columns, finely illustrated, and all original matter, long and short stories by the best authors; price, $1.00 per year. To enter the contest it is necessary for you to send 25 cents in stamps or silver for a three months' trial subscription with your list of sentences, and every person sending the 25 cents and seven sentences or more made from the above quotation, is guaranteed an extra present, by return mail (in addition to the magazine), Adeline Serjeant's grand story, of 180 pages, **"BEYOND RECALL."** The committee who will decide the contest are men known to everybody. They are Jos. Sanderson, D.D., LL.D., John Habberton, and Horatio Alger, Jr. In this contest there is no hunting through dictionaries or consulting encyclopedias. It is simple and easy. Sentences should be sent at once and not later than August 15. The names of the successful contestants and **THE SENTENCES THAT WON FIRST PRIZE** will be printed in the September issue of our paper. Our publication has been established ten years. We refer you to any mercantile agency for our standing. Address, enclosing 25 cents in silver or stamps and your list of sentences (Lit. Dept.),

WOMAN'S WORLD PUB. CO.
22 and 24 N. William Street, New York, N. Y.

MEMORY

PROF. A. LOISETTE'S
Assimilative MEMORY System,

Protected by copyrights, and injunctions of U. S. Courts.
The last, most complete and perfect edition.
Arranged for Self Instruction.
Speaking Without Notes. Mind-Wandering Cured.
Indispensable in preparing for examinations.
Any book learned in one reading.

Cloth bound, with portrait and autograph. Price net $2.50 American, 10s. 6d. English. Post free. Prospectus with opinions of **Educators, Scientific, Professional** and **Business Men** all over the world FREE. Address,

A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New Yrok,
Not sold elsewhere. or 200 Regent Street, London.

Chautauqua 1897.

The famous summer community offering a wholesome, well rounded conception of Christian social life.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN THE CHURCH.

The application of modern pedagogical ideas to Sunday School Teaching will be advocated and illustrated in new courses of study for Sunday School Teachers.

Rich schedule of lectures by Bishop McCabe, Miss F. E. Williard, Dr. Graham Taylor, Dr. J. C. MacKenzie, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, Mr. George W. Cable, Mr. Jacob A. Riis, Commanders Frederick and Eva Booth-Tucker, Prof. H. B. Adams, Pres. G. Stanley Hall, Bishop Vincent, and many others.

Cost of Living at the Minimum.

Good Hotel. Numerous cottages. $10 from New York and return. $14 from Chicago.

W. A. DUNCAN, SEC., BOX 13, CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets. Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Send for circular L, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Avenue.

SHORTHAND BY MAIL. FREE COURSE. Kert's Com'l School, Corning, N.Y.

KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES
at SCHERMERHORN'S, 3 East 14th St., N. Y.
Send for new Catalog.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Standard Dictionary.

Questions Answered.

R. S. T., Deloraine, Manitoba: "You were good enough to answer a question of mine regarding the ***Fahrenheit thermometric scale*** some time ago. Apparently I did not make my meaning quite clear, as the reply only partially answers my question. The reply explained the zero point of the scale, then says: 'The space between this point and that to which the mercury rose at the temperature of boiling water he divided into 212 parts.' Now, why 212? The selection was apparently arbitrary. The number 212 does not divide by 10 (or 5), by 12 (or 6), or 60. It does not follow any of the usual divisions or modes of reckoning. Why 212 and not *210?* There must surely have been some guide to selecting that number. What was it? Does any one now know?

The "selection" of 212 for the boiling-point of water was not arbitrary, nor was it a "selection," for it evidences a fact. As "R. S. T." will see, if he refers to the Standard Dictionary's ***thermometric scales,*** p. 1873, the boiling-point of water according to the centigrade thermometer is 100°. Now, a comparison of the centigrade scale with that of ***Fahrenheit's*** will show that tho reckoned by two separate systems, the position of the boiling-point on the scales is relatively the same. It should be stated here that the Standard's ***thermometric scales*** contain much valuable data concerning the boiling- and melting-points of various substances. There is little doubt but that ***Fahrenheit,*** immersing his thermometer in water, watched the mercury as the temperature increased toward boiling-point, and that as soon as this point was reached he marked his scale accordingly.

Reference shows that at first ***Fahrenheit*** employed a scale of 180 degrees, the zero was placed at "temperate" (9° C.): 90° at "blood heat," the point to which the alcohol rose when the thermometer was placed under the arm of a healthy man; and minus 90° at the temperature of a mixture of ice and salt, then believed to be the greatest possible cold. In 1714 Fahrenheit changed his scale at the suggestion of Roemer, a Danish astronomer, and placed 0° at his "absolute zero," and divided the space between that and the warmth of the human body into 24 degrees. The freezing-point of water thus became 8°. For convenience these long degrees were subdivided into quarters, which were afterward termed degrees; thus the freezing-point became 32° and blood heat 96°. A mercury thermometer graduated this way, with divisions of equal length continued above blood heat, registered 212° in boiling water. Thus was the boiling-point attained, and thus it will be seen ***Fahrenheit's*** scale came from a duodecimal reckoning.

T. J. D., Covington, Ky.: "Please let me know the meaning, (1) of the dagger (†); (2) of the superior figures placed after some of the words in the great Standard Dictionary. Reference to the words ***accidence***[2] and ***accite***† will show you what puzzles me. How is any one to tell which spelling of a word is in good use?"

(1) If "T. J. D." will look at the bottom line (keyline) of any right-hand page of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary he will see that the sign (†) or single dagger is used to indicate obsolete words or obsolete spellings of words. On page xiv., col. 1, under caption VARIANTS he will find further explanation of the use of this sign. Under the word ***obsolete,*** on page 1214 of the Standard, a very clear statement is made of the class of words treated as obsolete by the Standard's editors. (2) The superior figures referred to are inserted merely to facilitate reference. Suppose, for instance, that it becomes necessary to refer from one word of the vocabulary to another, as under ***accompany,*** where reference is made to COMPANION[1] *n.*, and that there are two words of the same spelling, but of distinct meanings and etymologies, it then becomes necessary to identify the particular word to which reference is made, and this is done by the superior figures, which are used only for this purpose. (3) The first spelling of words given in the vocabulary of the Standard is the spelling preferred by Dr. March and the Committee of Fifty who passed upon all disputed spellings for the Standard Dictionary. As a general rule the Standard defines obsolete words, as ***abayst*** and ***abayssed,*** by the living or current form of the word, which in this particular instance is "abashed."

J. F. J., Seward, N. C.: "I am a tonic sol-fa teacher and have been teaching the Scientific Alphabet, as used by the only Standard Dictionary, to my classes, and would like to know what harm it would do to omit the letter 'k' from this alphabet."

Under the "Principles and Explanations of the Scientific Alphabet," page 2105, column 2, of the Standard Dictionary, "J. F. J." will find clearly stated the reasons why "k" should not be omitted from the Scientific Alphabet. We reprint here a part of the treatment alloted to this letter:

21. **k** for *k*, *c* = k, *ch* = k, *ck*, etc.
k is used:
1. For *k* in the common spelling, as *Kate* (kêt), *skate* (skêt), *Koran* (korăn), *brakeman* (brêkmăn), *kitten* (kitn), *taking* (têking), etc.
2. For *c* = k, *ch* = k, or *ck* before ê, ę, e, ę, ę, ĭ, ĭ, i, iu, iū, as *delicate* (deliket or -kęt), *vacation* (vêkêshun), *procuring* (prokiūring) etc., *chemistry* (kemistri), *chimera* (kimīrą), *anarchy* (ănarki), etc., *tacking* (taking), etc.

O. B. H., New... k, N. J.: "As the publishers of the *best* dictionary ever made, will you tell me the correct form for a chart-heading of productions? The compilers of the last United States Census have used ***Manufacturing Products*** as the heading of a chart giving the value of the products. I contend it should be ***Manufactured Products.***"

"O. B. H.'s" tribute to the Standard Dictionary's worth repeats what has already been said on both sides of the Atlantic. It could not well be otherwise, for in the Standard Dictionary words are easily found; pronunciation is accurately presented and easily ascertained; the origin of words is easily traced; the definitions are easily understood. The literary quality of the work, together with the wide range of its vocabulary, and the foregoing features, characterize the Standard Dictionary as the acme of excellence in reference books.

The question "O. B. H." asks is one that can be answered only when the meaning which the chart-heading is intended to convey is clear. If the products are the result of manufacture then ***Manufactured Products*** would be correct, but if they are such as enter into the manufacture of any particular thing then ***Manufacturing Products*** is right. For example, cotton and wool entering into the manufacture of dry-goods are correctly called ***manufacturing products,*** while the dry-goods manufactured from them are rightly styled ***manufactured*** goods. Under the word ***manufactural,*** the Standard Dictionary sets forth that this word is "a better form somewhat used for *manufacturing.*" It explains clearly the meanings of all these words so that any one following it can not possibly fall into error.

A HORSE'S FAITH (?)

We print the following letter of Mr. Davison to meet the skepticism of those who, admitting the wonderful effects of the Electropoise, class it as a "faith cure."

LAME SHOULDER.

BAYNE & DAVISON.

97 Front St., New York, April 27, 1895.

Dear Sir:—In regard to your inquiry as to what success I have met with in using the horse Electropoise, would say it has done all that I had hoped for. My mare had been treated by one of the best known veterinarians in this country, for lameness in the shoulder, for ten days, and at the expiration of that time, as she had grown worse, he told me there was but one thing left to do—namely, to blister her. That meant to lay her up from four to six weeks.

Having great faith in the Electropoise for people, I determined to try the instrument on my mare. Three days' usage showed but little change; however, in six days I was able to ride her, and she has not taken a lame step since. I have since used the instrument on the mare for a bad cough with the same success. Hoping this letter may do you as much good as the instrument did my horse, I am, yours very truly,

CLARENCE B. DAVISON.

PRICE OF ANIMAL ELECTROPOISE, $25.00
REDUCED FROM $50.00

AN . . . **Oxygen Home Remedy Without Medicine**

Often . . . **Cures Cases** Pronounced **"Incurable"**

"HOW?"—By its new method of introducing oxygen directly into the entire circulation. Revitalizing and invigorating diseased and worn-out organs, recuperating the system, purifying the blood and restoring the body to its normal condition.

Mr. Rhines, Foreman

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.

30 Lafayette Place, New York, Nov. 22, 1894.

Some weeks since I was attacked with La Grippe, and through exposure had a relapse before I was completely cured. While suffering the most intense pains, which the best medical skill failed to relieve, I was induced by Mrs. Ella A. Boole to use the Electropoise. I had not a particle of faith in it, and only used it because I was in such great pain and gradually growing worse. To my surprise and that of all my friends the Electropoise effected a complete cure without the use of any medicine whatever.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. RHINES.
(Foreman Funk & Wagnalls Co.)

Price, by Express, $10.00.
Price, by Mail, $10.25.
Price reduced from $25.00.
Delivered in Canada free of duty.

Rev. W. H. DePuy, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Editor of the People's Cyclopedia, and for fifteen years Assistant Editor of the

NEW YORK CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Bible House, New York, Nov. 17, 1896.

I commenced using the Electropoise December 10, 1893, for chronic facial neuralgia—a very severe case—and in a letter of December 30, 1893, stated the benefits received from it. My experience with it since enables me to say now that my early estimate of its great value as a general curative has constantly increased with its continued use in my family and among my friends.

W. H. DEPUY.

Our 112 page illustrated booklet, mailed free to any address, tells all about the Electropoise, and contains reports from 250 people cured by it. Address

ELECTROLIBRATION CO., Room 10, 1122 Broadway, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XV., NO. 3 NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1897. WHOLE NUMBER, 369

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label **the second week** after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

THE finance committee of the Senate, after nearly five weeks' consideration of the Dingley tariff bill passed by the House of Representatives, has reported a radically revised measure. The report was made possible by the concurrence of Senator Jones, silver Republican, of Nevada, with Republican members of the committee. The earliest date for consideration of the bill in the Senate is fixed for May 18; after debate, the bill, if adopted, will, of course, go to a conference committee appointed by both Houses for the purpose of reconciling their differences.

The principal changes in the Dingley bill made by the Senate revisers are as follows:

The so-called retroactive clause is stricken out; new rates are to go into effect July 1 instead of April 1.

Several important "emergency taxes" are laid, which are to expire by limitation on January 1, 1900. Tea is to be taxed 10 cents a pound for the next two years and a half. An additional internal revenue tax of 44 cents a barrel is laid on beer, ale, porter, and similar liquors for the sam eperiod [present tax, $1]. The internal revenue tax on snuff and chewing-tobacco is raised from 6 to 8 cents a pound, while cigars are to pay $3 a thousand; cigarettes weighing less than three pounds a thousand, $1 a thousand, and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds a thousand, $3 a thousand.

All the administrative paragraphs of the House bill are stricken out, as is its reciprocity section, the Senate revisers substituting for the last a paragraph laying a countervailing duty on articles which enjoy an export bounty. The House proviso that no duty laid in the pending bill should be held to invalidate the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was also omitted by the Senate committee.

There are reductions in the chemical, glass, iron, and metal, wood and manufactures of wood, diamond, silk and paper schedules, with the exception of borax (raised from 2 to 5 cents a pound) and lead ore (1 to 1½ cents a pound).

Hides are put on the dutiable list at 1½ cents a pound, with a drawback allowed on all leather goods exported made from imported hides.

Books in foreign languages imported for educational institutions, paintings, and statuary, are put on the free list.

The House limitation of $100 on the value of clothes and personal effects of travelers to be passed at the Custom House is stricken out.

The tobacco rates have been reduced by the Senate committee from 20 to 25 per cent.

The House agricultural schedule is adopted with comparatively few reductions. The duty on oranges, lemons, limes, etc., has been raised, however, from three quarters of a cent to 1 cent a pound. No important changes are made in the wine and spirits schedule or in the cotton schedule.

All coal is made dutiable at 75 cents per ton.

The sugar schedule is new, duties laid being both *ad valorem* and specific:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice and of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope above 87 and not above 88 degrees, seventy-nine hundredths of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, two hundredths of one cent per pound, and fractions of a degree in proportion.

"Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and sugar that has gone through a process of refining, one and sixteen hundredths of one cent per pound, and in addition thereto on all the foregoing 35 per cent. ad valorem.

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, and beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope and no more than 87 degrees, 75 per cent. ad valorem.

"Molasses testing above 40 and no more than 56 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees, and not above 70 degrees, 8 cents per gallon.

"Machinery purchased abroad, imported and erected in any beet sugar factory and actually used in the production of sugar in the United States from beets produced therein within two years from the first day of July, 1897, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." [The House bill laid on sugar specific duties ranging from 1 cent per pound on grades testing 75 degrees by the polariscope to one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one-thousandths of a cent on refined sugars].

The rates on wools are lowered from 11 cents to 8 cents a pound on the first class, and 12 cents to 9 cents on the second class. On wools of the third class, valued at 10 cents a pound, the duty is fixed at 4 cents, instead of 32 per cent. *ad. valorem;* on those valued at more than 10 cents a pound, 7 cents instead of 50 per cent. *ad valorem.* The duties on manufactured woolens are altered to correspond with these new rates on the raw material.

The Senate bill does not appear to be enthusiastically received even by the Republican Party press. The New York *Tribune*, for example, says:

"Many changes are certainly of real merit, and others may upon examination of data prove to be which at first appear needless. But there will be disappointment throughout the country that the measure reported to the Senate is open to criticism in some particulars about which public opinion will be sensitive. The extensive substitution of *ad-valorem* duties and the beer tax are already discussed as out of line with the Republican principle that specific should be preferred to *ad-valorem* duties where it is possible, and that revenue should be raised rather by duties on imports, which encourage industry, than by internal taxes, which bear upon the people nearly per capita and enhance the cost of living nearly as much for the poor as for the rich. Nor is it pleasant that the benefit to sugar-refiners is greater than under the present tariff, so that opponents of the bill have a pretext for saying that its sugar schedule was 'written by the sugar trust.' The duties on tea and hides, the tax on beer, the abrogation of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Hawaiian treaty, the omission of the reciprocity provision, will all challenge some Republican criticism. It is probably not expected that the bill will pass in its present form."

The New York *Press* (Rep.) is very plain-spoken in opposing the Senate bill, singling out the sugar schedule in particular for attack:

"The robbers' refuge, erected in the corrupt Senate of 1894, behind which the pillaging of Government and people has been carried on, has been restored to these mercenary conspirators with the un-Republican, inadmissible *ad-valorem* duty. . . . It is therefore indefensible, politically, economically, ethically. The popular estimate of the amount of vital force for good in the Republican Party will depend upon its retention in or excision from the tariff. If in the next political canvass the people have reason to believe that the party has favored this corporate organization no devotion to sound principles of tariff or currency will save the party."

The Press declares also that "Senator Jones has not pillaged only for himself, but for pretty much all of his pals."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says "there is a point beyond which compromise is unjustifiable," and emphasizes the fact that the final act will be neither the Dingley bill, nor the new Senate substitute for it. The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) notes numerous criticisms, adding: "But whatever new criticisms may be caused by the changes in the bill every one may rejoice that the new tariff is at last on the Senate calendar. An important and critical stage in its history has been passed, if not with satisfaction to all, at least with the result of forward progress." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) thinks "it is better than the Dingley bill in those features that promise revenue, and indeed it is rather better as a whole, tho still sorely needing further amendments, some of which are likely to be made before final passage." The New York *Herald* (Ind. Dem.) "can not refrain from sniggering at this new measure." *The Times* (Ind. Dem.) calls these changes very bad; the tax on hides, increase of tax on carpet wools, and doubling the tax on bituminous coal together with the transfer of anthracite coal to the dutiable list.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) commends the unusual promptness of the report, containing changes "most of them for the better." Of the duty on hides *The Ledger* says:

"A duty of one and a half cents per pound is placed on hides, with full drawbacks on all manufactured leather exported and made from imported hides. The New England and Middle States object to this duty, inasmuch as hides have long been on the free list, and to this fact the manufacturers attribute, in large part, the prosperity of their industry, which fully supplies the home market and finds markets abroad. From the protective standpoint, however, the producer of hides is entitled to as much protection as the producer of wool, and the duty will enter as but a trifling charge in the cost of the manufactured article. On this subject of hides we have the anomaly of New England protectionists demanding free trade and of Southern and Western Democrats insisting upon protection, but when the pocket nerve is touched mankind has ever been noted for the weak abandonment of principles."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) criticizes the wool duty as "inconsistent and inexplicable," also the duty on hides and the changes in the sugar schedule; but thinks that "the committee is probably wise in resorting to some sources of revenue not contemplated by the House." The editorial concludes: "It is to be hoped that in the Senate or in conference it will be possible to rectify some of the errors which are so palpable." The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says the Republicans "have outstripped all the tariffs of the past in absolute surrender to monopoly interests." *The Record* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"The Wilson bill did not fare worse in the hands of Senatorial revisers and blockaders than has the Dingley bill. It is still a magnificently protective measure, but some revenue salt has been sprinkled on the tail of it. . . . The additional internal revenue tax of 44 cents a barrel on beer, the tax on hides and on tea will bring money into the Treasury. This is the revenue blanket which the Senatorial committee has provided to spread over and cover from sight the hideous Dingley skeleton."

In Chicago the Senate bill appears to have surprised the papers. Mr. Kohlsaat's *Times-Herald*, widely recognized as the leading McKinley paper in the country, headed the news report of the bill, "Bitter Tariff War is Now Probable; Dingley bill has been wantonly torn to pieces and its authors are angered," etc. No editorial comment appears in that issue. The Chicago *Evening Post*, however, under the same management, immediately took issue with the *Times-Herald* head-lines, saying:

"A calm and sober consideration of the actual state of affairs will show that there is little fear of a 'bitter tariff war,' that the Senate committee has been neither ruthless nor arbitrary, and that the greater number of the changes incorporated can not reasonably be objected to either on the score of protection or that of revenue. The bill as reported is not as protective as the Dingley draft was, but what Republican or protectionist will suspect Senators Allison and Aldrich, the committee members directly responsible for the revision, of hostility or even indifference to the protective principle? Who can doubt for a moment that alterations that have received the approval of President McKinley must be well within the line of safety and prudent regard for the interests of American producers. Two important things must be remembered. Neither the President nor his party is committed to any particular schedules."

The Times-Herald later indicates its attitude thus:

"The House merely followed its usual custom of responding promptly and adequately to the popular will, while the Senate has adhered to its time-honored prerogative of putting on the brakes. That the Senate would deny itself the pleasure of curbing the zeal of the protectionists in the House was not expected for a moment. Even tho the Administration had a pronounced majority in the Senate, the latter body would have felt constrained to do the usual paring and trimming to the end that more conservative ideas might prevail in the schedules. The threat of a 'bitter tariff war' is premature and ill-advised. If sober and patriotic counsel prevails the House will discern the necessity of acceding to the most of the changes as gracefully as possible, to the end that the restoration of business confidence and industrial activity may not be delayed because of controversies over details. The peculiar political complexion makes certain concessions advisable and necessary. . . . It is admitted that the measure as amended will yield $70,000,000 additional revenue annually, and it is admitted that it is conservatively protective. More than this the House can not ask at this time."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) openly criticizes the bill:

"The tariff bill as reported by the finance committee to the Senate is a sad disappointment. It is a measure that can not be accepted by the House, that can not be considered as in keeping with the opinions of the President, and which will have the earnest opposition of nine tenths of the people, without respect of party affiliation."

The Inter Ocean declares that "a duty on tea distinctively is an item of free-trade policy," and asks "what has led the finance committee of the Senate to propose it?" The amended wool tariff is declared "unsatisfactory," the sugar clauses "more than unsatisfactory," and changes are deplored from specific duties to "the unsatisfactory, inequitable, and anti-Republican system of *ad valorems*." The editorial concludes:

"It is a great pity that the finance committee has presented to the Senate a bill that must provoke debate in both Houses, and that can not pass until it be so amended as virtually to be reconstructed. The country has spoken; it demands a tariff built on the lines of the McKinley bill, not a reproduction, but a seasonable modification thereof. And the country demands reciprocity, for which the Senate committee's bill makes no provision."

The Record (Ind.) thinks that "in some respects the bill has been improved, but even at that it is not at all calculated to meet with the approval of either the consumers or persons engaged in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

extensive business interests. It is largely tentative and experimental."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) explains the increased revenue taxes by the reduction in Dingley rates. It expects Senators to defeat the duty on hides and lead ore, "temporarily" incorporated to advance the bill one stage. *The Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) styles the bill "a curious mixture of strength and weakness, of business-like purpose and timid concession. It is about the most uncomplimentary commentary on the product of the wisdom of the ways and means committee and the lower branch of Congress that has yet been made public." The beer tax is commended and the tax on tea criticized. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) says that "Jones of Nevada, is the Gorman of the present era. Jones of Nevada held up the bill. . . . But in some respects the Jones form is a decided improvement upon the Dingley form. On a good many articles the rates of duty have been lowered, and the revenue features of the bill have been strengthened at the expense of the protective features." The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) declares the bill to be "in part an emergency measure," gives qualified approval to the beer tax, but opposes the tax on tea and calls the duty on hides "an unqualified blunder."

Finish Tariff-Tinkering.—"The fact of the enactment of a protective tariff law will be a fact of so much importance as to overshadow the details of the law. In cases where the latter are found to be exceedingly ill-advised, if any such cases there prove to be, the fault can be remedied by subsequent legislation. Tariff-tinkering is a bad thing, but tinkering a single schedule paralyzes only the industries dependent upon the articles contained in that schedule, whereas the present situation of general uncertainty paralyzes all the industries of the country. Let the bill be passed, and passed quickly, with as few errors as may be. Above all, let it be passed quickly. Then the long-hoped-for revival of business may be expected to begin."—*The Evening Wisconsin* (*Rep.*), *Milwaukee*.

"Even a hasty perusal indicates that the work of the Senate will on the whole be considered a decided improvement on that of the House. It remains to be seen how the different business interests which are directly affected by the newly proposed conditions will be pleased."—*The Hawkeye* (*Rep.*), *Burlington, Ia.*

Absurdly Bad Bills.—"If revenue were the main consideration it could be easily raised without disturbing and disorganizing all the industries of the country. It is reasonably certain that neither bill will pass. And if precedents go for anything, the compromise measure will be worse than either of the bills now pending. No one can even guess what revenue will be derived from such tax laws because no one can tell what will be their effect on importations. No estimate can be of the slightest value. The confessed purpose of such a law is to change existing conditions by lessening imports, and, therefore, calculations made on the basis of the imports of any preceding year are wholly untrustworthy. And this is the system of taxation in vogue in the most enlightened country in the world. The British chancellor of the exchequer can tell from year to year within two or three million dollars just what revenue he can rely on. Alexander Hamilton himself could not come within gunshot of telling what revenue would be yielded by either the Dingley bill or the Senate bill. And the worst of it is that our tariffs can not in the nature of things be permanent. In the last twenty years we have had four tariffs, and the one now incubating will make the fifth. Three of those five tariffs, including the one about to be enacted, have been enacted in the last seven years. And no one expects the tariff of the present year to be permanent. What folly it all is!"—*The News* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Indianapolis*.

Sugar-Refiners' Success.—"For the third time the sugar-refiners have succeeded with the Senate after being defeated in the House. This was the course of things with the McKinley bill in 1890 and with the Wilson bill in 1894, and as the House finally gave way to the Senate on both of those occasions it may be expected to do so again. The refiners were pertinacious that the duties should be *ad valorem*, and Mr. Dingley has been pluming himself greatly on his boldness in defying the refiners and adhering to specific duties. The Senate bill makes the duty on raw sugar of 87 degrees and above specific, and on sugars below that *ad valorem*, and on refined sugar partly specific and partly *ad valorem*. On 96 degree centrifugals the specific duty would be .97 of a cent by the Senate bill and 1.63 by the House bill, so that the public revenue from sugar would be much less under the Senate than under the House bill. But the duty on refined sugar is 1.875 of a cent under the House bill and 1.16 of a cent plus 35 per cent. *ad valorem* under the Senate bill. It may be intended, however, that the 35-per-cent. tax should apply to the raw as well as the refined sugar, in which case the refiners would get the difference between the specific duties on raw and refined, together with 35 per cent. of the difference between their values. An *ad-valorem* duty on the lower grades of raw sugar complicates the schedule and leaves it more or less obscure how much margin is afforded to the refiners, but the advance in sugar securities on the Stock Exchange is good evidence that the refiners have had their usual success with the Senate."—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Ivin.*), *New York*.

Jones, and the Rules of the Game.—"Democrats have a right, of course, to condemn the whole thing as being built on false principles, but Republicans are barred from that kind of criticism. Also they are, or should be, estopped by consistency from raging at Senator Jones because he took advantage of his dominating position on the committee to demand that the people of the whole country shall be taxed in order that a handful of Nevadans may have their profits increased. Senator Jones has simply done his duty according to the Republican gospel, and acted for the interests of his constituents precisely as every other protectionist in either House of Congress does. Stealing under the forms of law is wicked, doubtless, but why is it more wicked in the case of a small State than in that of a large one? Nevada has as good a constitutional and moral right to her share of the tariff loot—which, under the rules of the game, is all she can extort—as has Pennsylvania or Ohio."—*The Journal* (*Bryan Dem.*), *New York*.

"Meantime the best bill is the speediest in passage. Between the Senate and the House measures there is some but not vast room for choice. Both are the product of a national 'hold-up' by special interests. Picking their way jauntily along the presumed road to prosperity the Republican revisers have been set upon by industrial bandits and compelled to stand and deliver. The Dingley people gave up all and then pretended to have revenue left. The Senate committee admit a clean sweep and set off to secure assumed revenue while the bandits are busy dividing the spoils. Here is the chief difference, and it is better for the party to be safe on the score of revenue than to become ridiculous through any possible failure of a bill ostensibly aimed at more revenue to produce any."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield, Mass.*

"The tariff bill, as the Senate finance committee will submit it, is not so strongly Republican as the same bill was when it passed the House of Representatives. That is unfortunate for the party, but it must be remembered that while the House is very solidly Republican the Senate has not a genuine Republican majority at all. And it is possible that the Senate will raise some of the lower rates fixed by the committee."—*The Leader* (*Rep.*), *Cleveland, Ohio*.

"Edicts of kings and others against the use of the weed and claims that it is a luxury, to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a fact that with most users tobacco has become a necessity. It is as much a necessity in this generation as tea or coffee, and the fact that the Senate committee propose to increase the internal-revenue tax on tobacco and certain other articles of daily consumption, and put a tariff on tea, is one of the strongest evidences yet adduced of the Senate's recognition that the Dingley bill was not intended as a revenue bill, but as a campaign debt-paying measure."—*The Dispatch* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

"By neglecting to apply the most logical, simple, and equitable solution of the deficiency problem six months ago the Republican majority in the last Congress committed a stupendous tactical blunder, which the present Congress has failed to rectify. Now the Republicans are to partially and imperfectly apply the doctrine and counsel which they scorned last December, in connection with an ultra-protective measure which is destined to be the most unpopular and disappointing tariff law the country has ever had."—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

THE formal opening of the Centennial Exposition at Nashville, May 1, commemorating the admission of Tennessee to the Union, afforded opportunity for general newspaper congratulation to the State. The comment on Southern enterprise and development is similar to that which was current during the Atlanta Exposition two years ago, and Southern papers take the occasion to readvertise the merits and progress of that section of the country. The exposition will continue six months. There are eleven large exposition buildings, including the "Parthenon," woman's building, negro building, etc.

Development and Trade.—"Most of the contribution to this enterprise was made by citizens of Nashville, and the white city which they have built upon the battle-field where Thomas and Hood fought so valiantly in the struggle of the Civil War is a monument to their courage and generosity. Tennessee has produced her quota of great men. Three Presidents, Jackson, Polk, and Taylor came from her soil, as did Thomas H. Benton, Sam Houston, and Davy Crockett. Altho a Southern State, she contributed an army of 60,000 men to fight for the preservation of the Union, and a still greater number to the Confederate cause. She has made wonderful commercial progress since the war, and her people have prepared this exposition to show their development. In response to the invitation extended to other States asking them to send exhibits, Illinois has appropriated $20,000, New York $12,000, Ohio and Rhode Island $10,000 each, and several other industrial States have made appropriations to show their industries to the people of the South when they gather at Nashville. [The Tennessee legislature appropriated $50,000; and Congress provided for a building and exhibit.] The States which are best represented will increase their commerce with the South, but there will be nothing to demonstrate to the visitors of the exposition that Michigan is not a waste of stump land whose chief source of wealth has been harvested."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

Progress of an Undeveloped Country.—"During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 the population increased from a million and a quarter to a million and three quarters. The industrial progress of the State has been more rapid than even this rate of increase would indicate, and may best be judged by the growth of the cities. Nashville had three times as many people by the eleventh census as by the ninth, Memphis almost doubled her population in a decade, while Chattanooga numbered five times the inhabitants in 1890 that it had in 1870. The increase of wealth in the State is shown by the assessed valuations, which outran the growth of population, for it increased in the decade 1880–90 in round numbers from $228,000,000 to $383,000,000. The same process of readjusting the public debt which was gone through in other Southern States was forced upon Tennessee, and it was accomplished with such success that the 4-per-cent. obligations of the State are at par, while the 3 per cents. command 80 per cent. of their face value. This growth, and even more than this growth, would be accounted for by a reference to the vast and varied natural resources of the Commonwealth, of which a survey is made in an interesting article in the current number of *The Century Magazine* . . . . No region could be better adapted by nature to attract immigration and to attract investment. And yet, a hundred years after its admission to the Union, we learn from the same authority from which we have quoted that 'over three millions of acres of good pasturage are unplowed and scarcely utilized,' while the vast mineral deposits of the State have scarcely been tapped at all. After a century Tennessee is still an undeveloped country."—*The Times, New York.*

Southern Star of Industrial Empire.—"If there is not a new South, there is a new era in the old South, of which they [people in other sections] must henceforth take account in their calculations. Tennessee's exposition will do immense good in forcing this fact upon national attention and in correcting false impressions of the South which still linger in other sections. The South is not mourning over the past nor sitting in idleness waiting for something to turn up. It is a favorite fiction with some sectional Pharisees that this is her attitude. It will be well for such critics to open their eyes to the true situation. The Southern States are growing rapidly in wealth and are becoming vigorous with the spirit of modern enterprise, and there is ground for the prophecy that they may in the not distant future become as dominant in business and material achievement as they have been in the past in political affairs. The star of industrial empire may turn southward in the next decade or two, to the confusion of those Northern cavilers who have been so fond of pointing out the alleged needs and defects of the South. Nashville for several months to come will furnish a striking object-lesson with regard to Southern progress and resources which will be well worth the study and careful consideration of the rest of the country."—*The Sun, Baltimore, Md.*

A Lesson in Politics?—"Here we have in Tennessee, one of the alleged pauperized States under the heels of 'the money power,' robbed and tyrant-stricken, the pauperized people putting up a million dollars to have one of the finest industrial exhibitions the country has had, with costly buildings, parks, drives, and lagoons and an electric-light equipment which only a few large cities in this country have surpassed. This Tennessee enterprise is interesting in many respects, but in no respect more than as an object-lesson of the excellent financial condition of the people, a palpable fact, which gives the lie once more to the pessimistic declarations of Bryan and the whole revolutionary group."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

REJECTION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

THE famous Pauncefote-Olney treaty of arbitration between England and the United States, even after amendments to narrow its scope and to subject specific applications to the treaty-making power of the Senate, has failed to secure the two-thirds vote of the Senate necessary to ratify it. Out of 88 Senators, 26 voted against ratification (May 5). Press reports of the secret session differ in the list of names of the opponents of the treaty, but the proportion generally given is 12 Democrats, 9 Republicans, 5 Populists. Out of nineteen Senators who did not vote, eight were not paired, namely 4 Republicans, 3 Democrats, and 1 Populist. The affirmative vote was made up of 29 Republicans and 14 Democrats.

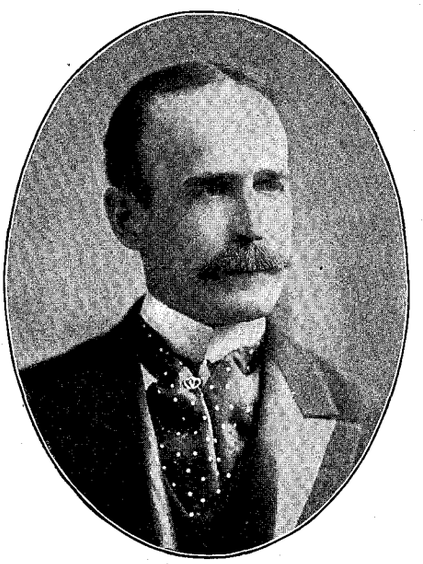
Shame and Disappointment.—"The twenty-six Senators who defeated it represent in whole or in part seventeen States, namely: Kansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Montana, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, North Dakota, Arkansas, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, Texas, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Idaho, and California. These include the seven rotten-borough and sage-brush States of Montana, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada, Utah, and Idaho, whose total population by the last census was only 2,408,833, out of a total for the country of 62,622,250. The adverse vote also includes Southern Pourbon Senators from seven States whose attitude toward the treaty was fixed at the outset by their hostility to Cleveland.

"This vote does not represent the will of the people. This treaty has been warmly favored by two administrations, the one Democratic and the other Republican. The moral and patriotic sentiment of the country has expressed its approval through *The World's* great petition and otherwise with a unanimity and an enthusiasm never manifested in behalf of any cause since the war of the rebellion ended. . . . The result is a shame to those who achieved it and a sore disappointment to the country. But at any rate the attitude and feeling of the great body of the people can not be misunderstood."—*The World (Ind. Dem.), New York.*

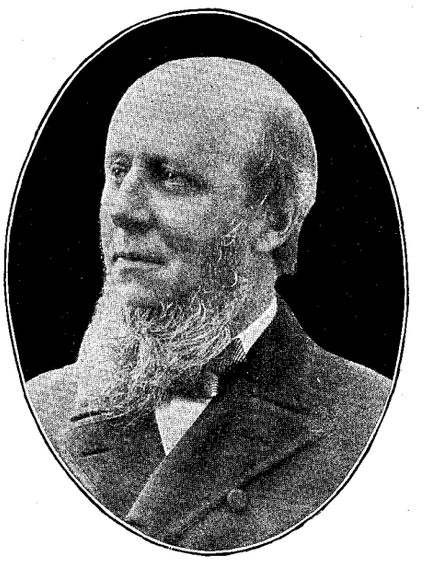
The Peaceable Man and the Powers.—"It is for other nations, rather than for this one, to give pledges of peace. And to say that the refusal of the United States to bind itself hand and foot, in the fashion contemplated by the original draft of the treaty, has set back the cause of peace in the world is to say that the public order of a community would be jeoparded by the unwillingness of the most peaceable man in it to put himself under perpetual bonds of non-combativeness. It would, moreover, be necessary to turn, not back to the elemental passions of humanity, which are not in a way ever to be outgrown, but only to the current examples of those European powers which are most anxious to see America put under bonds, to see of how little

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

account, after all, the most formal and solemn international obligations are. The spectacle of those powers playing fast and loose with their Berlin treaty of 1878, with the Cyprus convention, with the Triple Alliance, and with what not else, does not give Americans an exalted notion of the binding force that would reside in any treaty made by one of them with the United States. A special arbitration treaty, for the settlement of a special case, is likely to be faithfully observed. A general and perpetual treaty is likely to be observed only as long as it suits the interests and the pleasure of the powers. That may be an unpleasant fact, but the history of international conventions proves it to be a fact. There may be those who will reproach the United States for failing to ratify this treaty. If so, they will do well to remember that this country has been the pioneer in arbitration, that it has never refused to arbitrate a case susceptible of such settlement, nor ever failed to abide by the award. If any other nation is more free from sin than this one, let it cast the first stone."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*



HAROLD M. SEWALL, OF MAINE,
Minister to Hawaii.



JAMES B. ANGELL, OF MICHIGAN,
Minister to Turkey.

TWO NEW FOREIGN MINISTERS.

"It is true that the treaty would not have amounted to much as a working arrangement, but it would have been a sign that this country was for peace as against war, for arbitration as against an open conflict. Of course, the rejection will have little effect in Great Britain, because John Bull is busily preparing for two inexcusable wars of conquest, and the echoes we hear from the other side will be the voices of arbitration enthusiasts, and not the solid sentiment of the British people, whose necessities make John Bull an even more industrious robber than he would like to be."—*The American* (*Rep.*), *Baltimore.*

"Nothing is lost, and much is gained by the final burial of a project which was dangerous to American interests until it was shorn of its significance, and which then became an insignificant humbug. The vote of Wednesday, therefore, is not creditable to certain distinguished Senators, who, being really opposed to an arbitration treaty that means anything, and having done everything in their power to render this treaty meaningless, nevertheless sought to pose before the country as the friends of arbitration and peace."—*The Sun* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

Accounting for Defeat.—"The real causes of the failure of the treaty are not far to seek. For one thing, it had to pass the noses of those violent patriots who are always smelling the blood of an Englishman and wanting some. These patriots can be depended on always to oppose anything that promises to promote peace between the two countries. For another thing, it was offensive to many Senators for the reason that it was negotiated by the Cleveland Administration. These Senators include nearly all the Republicans and no small number of those who call themselves Democrats. These Senators would never let slip an opportunity to hit the late Administration a foul blow, no matter how disastrous the consequences to the country. For another thing, the worthies who have fat jobs building battle-ships, making big guns and constructing coast defenses regarded the treaty as hostile to their interests, and their partners and attorneys in the Senate would not consent to anything calculated to put an end to war scares and the big appropriations which are railroaded through while the scares are on. Here was a combination strong enough to kill any treaty calculated to diminish the chances of war between the United States and Great Britain. The friends of the treaty in America understand this very well, and they will only draw up the left nostril to the limit when they see Senator Davis ransacking Asia Minor and Greece and the Transvaal for something wherewith to account for the defeat of the treaty."—*The Chronicle* (*Dem.*), *Chicago.*

"Silver, jingoism, antagonism to Cleveland, and hatred of England have killed the treaty. The popular will is overborne by a senatorial cabal. Will Mr. Hoar continue to insist that a Senate which has thirty obstructionists and enemies of arbitration is not decadent?"—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

"No wonder Europeans are prejudiced against us and all our ways. In their opinion we have no sense of responsibility nor of any obligation which may not be subordinated to the exigencies of domestic politics. And they are not far wrong."—*The Scimitar* (*Dem.*), *Memphis, Tenn.*

"We need no embarrassing treaties which might tie our hands against our own precipitation, for we have tied our own hands against such precipitation by a wise and conservative Constitution. Let those who imagine we are in danger read the Constitution and the history of the Republic."—*The Tribune* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Detroit.*

"The record which is thus established, of repudiating a policy to which the United States has long been pledged, discredits the nation in the face of the world."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg, Pa.*

"The glory of the making attaches to President Cleveland and Secretary Olney; the shame of the rejection rests with the Senate. Sooner or later another treaty will be made, and the American people will insist on its ratification."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

"The principle of arbitration has not been affected by the rejection of an omnibus-arbitration agreement. Every difficulty that arises can still be arranged by diplomatic negotiations, and when this fails a special agreement for arbitration may be made, as heretofore."—*The Plain Dealer* (*Dem.*), *Cleveland.*

"The Senate has betrayed the trust of the people under cover of specious arguments that will not bear analysis. No valid reason can be offered for its action, and no apology will suffice to excuse it."—*The Register* (*Dem.*), *Columbia, S. C.*

ANOTHER NATIONAL ANTHEM.

My office, 'tis of thee—
Soft place reserved for me.
Of thee I sing!
Place that I long to get,
Worked for in cold and wet—
Place that I'll have, you bet!
Of thee I sing!

I love thy downy bed—
Soft chair and tape so red.
You bet I do!
I love thy full control,
I love thy big pay-roll,
I'm for you heart and soul—
I'm after you!

—*Frank L. Stanton, in The Constitution, Atlanta.*

WE would be more interested in this concert of the powers if they would furnish a program.—*The News, Pittsburg.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GUNTON'S CRITICISMS OF SPENCER'S SOCIOLOGY.

"INCOMPLETE," "unscientific," "unphilosophic," are the terms applied to Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Sociology," by George Gunton, of New York city. The charge against Mr. Spencer is, essentially, "his too exclusive reliance upon *a priori* deduction from assumed premises." Mr. Gunton insists (*Gunton's Magazine* for May) that Spencer's sociological generalizations are faulty because the economics upon which they are based are incomplete:

"As might have been expected, the great point upon which Mr. Spencer has generalized in his last book—the point toward which all his ethical and sociological discussion tends—is the relation of the state to the individual. Having relied, as we have said, for his economics upon the English school and experience, he very naturally takes as his canon of criticism the principles of *laissez faire* as expressed in the doctrine of 'free trade.' The absence of state action and the intensification of individual competition is made the solvent for all social problems. Whatever will not survive this proves its unfitness to exist, and *vice versa*. To Mr. Spencer any interference with this process is a hindrance to the evolution and survival of the best types. He has such a tight grip on this as the all-pervasive principle in social evolution, that it destroys much of what might otherwise have been the most important part of his philosophy.

"This unfortunate outcome of the social aspect of the synthetic philosophy is the obvious consequence of adhering too closely to a biological formula for sociological phenomena, and of relying too exclusively on English economic theory. This partial and metaphysical view fails to recognize much of the most modern and socially modifying industrial phenomena. For instance, it entirely overlooks the influence of group competition and the necessity of group existence and action in developing the individual in modern society, and particularly in the great wage class. It implies an almost total neglect of, or unfamiliarity with, the socially integrating as well as the industrially differentiating influence of modern capitalism and wage conditions. It is an endeavor to generalize on social law without counting with the most potent of all facts in social modification. Consequently, when Mr. Spencer comes to deal with the concrete questions of modern life, he talks like a learned stranger from a world that has little in common with our own. In fact his chapters on the limits of state duties, restraints on free competition, trade-unionism, etc., are so narrowed and warped by this point of view as to fail to be good evolution doctrine.

"The essential principle in evolution, as Mr. Spencer has so ably pointed out in all his books, is that types of phenomena are what they are by virtue of their constitution and environment, and the law of evolution is but the law of growth. It is equally fundamental to the doctrine that the law of growth implies the conditions of growth; cucumbers will not grow with the temperature at zero any more than ice will form with the mercury at 100°. The true function of social science is to aid the process of evolution—first, by explaining the law of progress, and second, by bringing about conditions favorable to the development of desirable types. In the sphere of cosmic forces progress can take place only as the necessary opportunities for new formations arise by the concurrence of conditions through the action of blind, unaided natural forces. Hence in the evolution of purely physical phenomena natural selection is the only process. But there are many groups of phenomena in which natural selection can be greatly aided, and in some cases superseded, by scientific selection strictly in accordance with the law of evolution.

"No one more fully appreciates the feasibility of rendering organized scientific aid to plant and animal culture than does Mr. Spencer, yet strange to say he denies it to human culture. . . . He appears to see the importance of scientific selection everywhere except where man is concerned. In society, where scientific selection can do more than anywhere else for evolution and culture, because of the conscious desire, will-power, and reasoning capacity of the units, he would leave everything to blind natural selection and insists that *laissez faire*, non-collective interference is the only philosophic attitude for society. Such reasoning is inconsistent alike with evolution, science, and history."

Mr. Gunton declares that Spencer appears to see no difference between the principle of protection to individual opportunities through collective action and the paternalism which cares and does for the individual. He insists that educational systems of the state, for instance, do not result in uniformity, according to Mr. Spencer's theory, but in diversity of character:

"Of course it is true that 'without variety there can be no progress,' but it is equally true that if the opportunities for increasing variety exist, the influence upon progress will be the same whether they were furnished by blind nature or by intelligent societary action. The difference between *laissez faire* and true statesmanship is the difference between collective indifference to social progress and scientifically creating variety-stimulating opportunities which shall accelerate progressive movement, and thus produce in a relatively short time what might take blind nature ages, and even eons to accomplish."

Mr. Spencer's *laissez-faire* doctrine involves a radically mistaken conception of freedom, according to his critic:

"He everywhere proceeds on the assumption that freedom is merely the absence of legal restrictions. If this were true, the most primitive savagery would be the state of greatest freedom, and the whole progress of civilization would have been toward less freedom. Of course nobody believes any such thing. Freedom implies not merely the permission but also the power to act. Political freedom always depends mainly upon economic and social power. Poverty is the greatest enslaver and wealth the only real liberator. Altho the savage had practically no legal barriers, he had literally no freedom. He could neither go, have, nor do, except within the most restricted limits. He was in constant fear both of nature and his fellow men. He could not have much, do much, or go far because of his inability to command the forces of nature. Indeed, it may be said that man's freedom has enlarged directly as his power to acquire wealth has increased, and his power to acquire and keep wealth has increased directly as societary restrictions have multiplied. All the great freedom-giving instruments of the world have been chiefly instruments of restriction. . . . In fact, it is only by the restriction of the reckless, disorderly, and less ethically advanced from jeopardizing the person, property, and opportunity of the more advanced, that the sphere of actual, individual freedom for all has been enlarged.

"The assumption, therefore, that the mere absence of legal restriction gives or implies freedom is fundamentally false, and as a basis of sociological reasoning is incalculably pernicious. Freedom does not depend upon the absence of societary restrictions, but upon the character of these restrictions. Certain kinds of societary restrictions tend to increase the opportunities for individual development. Of course it is equally true that the opposite kind of societary action will tend to restrict the opportunities for individual growth. The question for sociology and political science to solve, then, is not whether there shall be collective social action, but what kind of societary action will best promote progress. To assume, as Mr. Spencer does, that because ignorant state interference may be and often is injurious, collective inaction is the only safe social policy, is to prefer anarchy and blind selection to philosophy and scientific selection in the whole societary movement."

Mr. Spencer's application of the dictum that "the restrictionist is essentially the same in nature whether he forbids free trade in commodities or whether he forbids free trade in labor" is vigorously assailed by Mr. Gunton. This view of trade-unionism is declared to show that he has missed seeing the changes in conditions and economic relations of the laboring and employing classes, resulting from the complex, highly integrating interdependent system of capitalistic methods of production. Mr. Spencer's idea that "the trade-union policy carried out to the full has the effect that every kind of wage-earner is taxed for the benefit of every other kind of wage-earner" is answered thus:

"One might almost suppose that Mr. Spencer had been a veritable Rip Van Winkle, and had seen and heard nothing of what had taken place regarding wages and prices since 1840. All that he says in the above is based upon the mistaken idea that every increase of wages results in an increase in the price of the products. Every student of economic history, particularly of the last

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fifty years, knows that this is nearly the opposite of the truth. All the statistics of wages and prices, both in England and this country, abundantly demonstrate that wages and prices have, with great steadiness, moved in opposite directions, the wages rising and the prices of commodities falling. This statement is of the same type as the mistaken pessimism of the English manufacturers toward factory legislation in the first half of the century. . . . The secret of this belated talk on wages and prices is the fallacy of assuming that with a rise in wages other things remain the same. Indeed, it is the usual form in which this doctrine of pessimism was stated in the first quarter of the century. Other things remaining the same, an increase of wages involves a fall of profit or a rise of prices. But the fact is, as every student of sociology knows, that other things do not remain the same. A rise of wages puts in operation a new set of forces, resulting from the increased consumption which the expenditure of the higher wages brings. It is from this increased consumption that all the new variations and improved appliances in production arise. Increased consumption is the real yeast in all economic movement. To reason, therefore, on the economic effect of higher wages, without counting with the diversifying and capital-stimulating influence of the new consumption, is to reason without the essential facts in the case, for which, in 1897, there is little justification."

To quote again:

"When Mr. Spencer said, 'artificially raising the price of bread is vicious, but artificially raising the price of labor is virtuous,' he imagined he was exposing a palpable fallacy, whereas he was stating a veritable truth. Artificially to raise the price of bread or any other commodity, except for the purpose of promoting or furnishing revenue for further improvements, is vicious indeed. On the other hand, permanently to raise the price of labor is the highest kind of economic virtue because it is increasing the consuming power of the people, which is the chief expanding force in economic and social evolution. Nothing has been written during the last half century which so broadly and bluntly presents the doctrine of cheap labor as does Mr. Spencer's last book. While it has the nakedness of sincerity, it has the narrowness of metaphysical dogmatism and the crudeness of a disqualifying lack of knowledge of the subject.

"Mr. Spencer appears to be oblivious of the fact that the factory system and modern industrial organization has entirely destroyed the possibility of laborers making individual contracts regarding the price and other conditions of their labor. The use of steam and the concentration of productive energy has made it absolutely necessary for laborers to work in integrated groups where each individual worker is an interdependent part, and can work only when and under the same conditions as the group. All matters affecting the hours of labor, sanitary surroundings, wages, and other conditions of labor must be had for the group *en masse* or not at all. It is impossible for employers to make a contract with one laborer to work eight hours, another nine, and another ten, to suit individual tastes. It is beyond the power either of laborers or capitalists or both combined, to restore individual contracts for laborers without abrogating the factory system and returning to the primitive methods of industry. To object to combined action on the part of either capitalists or laborers in making contracts, is to object to what the evolution of complex society has made inevitable and to place oneself outside the pale of scientific economics and philosophic sociology."

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN NEBRASKA.

CORRESPONDENCE of the New York *Sun* gives the following interesting particulars concerning a new law passed by the Populist legislature of Nebraska for the introduction of the initiative and referendum in cities and villages:

"The right to propose ordinances for the government of any city or municipal subdivision is vested in the voters of the city as well as the mayor and the council. The word 'ordinance' is defined as including also all orders, resolves, agreements, contracts, and any other measure within the powers of the legislative authorities of the city. It is provided that the proposal for legislation shall contain the full text of the ordinance proposed, and, to be mandatory, must be signed by at least 15 per cent. of the voters of the city making the same. At least ten of the persons signing the proposal shall make oath before a competent officer that they are duly qualified voters and that they believe all the other persons who signed the proposal are qualified and that the signatures are genuine. This proposal shall be filed with the city clerk; but if 20 per cent. of the voters shall request that the ordinance proposed shall be submitted to the voters to be voted on at a special election, the clerk shall obey their wishes and call the election. If no special election is asked for, the proposal shall be submitted to the voters of the city at the first regular election held after the expiration of thirty days from the filing of the proposal, unless the council meanwhile makes it a law. If the proposal receives a majority of the votes it shall become a law. This is the initiative.

"It is provided, for the referendum, that no ordinance for the government of any city, except as specially provided, shall go into effect until thirty days after the passage of the same. If in the interim a petition signed by at least five per cent. of the voters of the city is filed requesting its submission to a vote of the people, it shall be submitted. If the number of signers represents ten per cent. of the voters, a special election shall be held within twenty days; if less, not until the next regular election. Excepted from the operation of this section are all ordinances relating to the immediate preservation of public peace or health or items of appropriation for current expenses of the departments of the city which do not exceed the corresponding appropriations of the preceding year, all of which must be passed by a unanimous vote.

"The mayor and council shall have no power to enact an ordinance which shall in any manner alter, modify, repair, or render nugatory ordinances enacted by a direct vote of the people, except by a two-thirds vote, and then not until a year after enactment. The mayor and council have power to submit to a vote of the electors at a special or general election any ordinances they may initiate. Any one falsely certifying to the qualifications or signature of signers shall be fined not more than $300 or imprisoned not more than one year. Similar punishment is to be meted out to the man who signs any proposal knowing that he is not a qualified voter. Any clerk who fails to comply with the provisions requiring his official action in submitting ordinances is liable to a fine of $5,000. As a saving clause, however, it is provided that this act shall not become operative in any city until accepted by the voters in the manner provided for the submission of ordinances. Authority, however, is given to the mayor and council of any city to adopt it by a majority vote without submission."

In this connection it is to be noted that the legislature of South Dakota has passed a direct legislative amendment which will be submitted to the people for ratification next fall. It applies to municipalities as well as the State, and provides that "not more than five per cent. of the qualified electors of the State shall be required to invoke either the initiative or referendum." Direct legislation measures were defeated in the legislatures of Montana and Kansas at the last sessions.

REPORT ON MUNICIPAL SCANDALS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A COMMITTEE of the state senate of Pennsylvania last week reported the results of an investigation into the (Republican) municipal management of Philadelphia, for which purpose it was appointed about two years ago. In spite of the allegations of local papers that the investigation was initiated for the disadvantage of the anti-Quay factions in Philadelphia, that it shrank from uncovering definitive abuses and revealed nothing worse than what was well known, the report is quoted *in extenso* and commended in many particulars. Four bills are suggested to remedy abuses in the letting and execution of city contracts, to regulate suspension, trial, and dismissal of policemen and firemen, to confer greater power upon councils in the conduct of investigations, and to regulate the granting of franchises. We

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

quote from the Philadelphia *Ledger*'s editorial review of the report:

"This [The Mutual Automatic Telephone (a "paper" company)] scandal is used to illustrate the charge that members of councils have been influenced by powerful combinations to grant valuable franchises and privileges to private corporations without adequate returns and without subjecting the corporations to proper regulations. The committee finds the charge well founded, and proposes a remedy in the form of a bill regulating the granting of franchises, requiring that compensation in the shape of a percentage on gross receipts shall be given to the municipality, and that the corporation to which privileges are granted shall always be subject to municipal supervision and regulation. The committee contents itself with a statement of the testimony taken in this case, leaving the evidence that a certificate of stock was made out in the name of David Martin and delivered to him, and that Mr. Martin kept Persch away from the city during the investigation, to stand along with Mr. Martin's denial of these allegations. The simple facts in the case are set forth in the committee report with judicial fairness. The committee finds that council committees have not sufficient powers for compelling the attendance of witnesses at such investigations as that of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, and therefore recommends the passage of a bill conferring larger powers upon council and council committees.

"The committee enters at length into the question of electric lighting. It finds that owing to a combination of electric-light companies, preventing competition, the city, tho favorably situated with respect to coal supplies, was compelled to pay in 1895 about $150 per arc light per year, altho smaller cities in the State were required to pay only $75 to $100 per year and altho St. Louis paid only $74.95. The excess paid by Philadelphia in 1895 over the St. Louis rate was $420,000. The committee claims credit for having secured through the testimony taken before it a reduction which, in 1896, saved the city $150,000, and in 1897 a similar amount, and it declares that the city could save $200,000 additional per annum if proper competition prevailed or if a municipal plant were established and properly managed!

"The committee also finds that our [municipal] gas-works are grossly mismanaged and that a saving of $500,000 per annum could be effected in this bureau alone. These matters, however, are referred to councils for correction. The latter have full authority, and, if freed from the influence of corporations, would no doubt act in the matter.

"The abuses of the contract system are considered at length. It is shown that contracts are awarded with the understanding that the specifications are not to be literally followed, and that successful bidders are limited to those who can safely undertake to do work they intend to slight. The committee offers no general remedy, but proposes a bill which will give to property-owners the right to present as a defense against a claim for paving or sewerage the averment that the contract has not been specifically performed, notwithstanding that a representative of the city has certified to a specific performance. This would certainly help to remedy the evil. A full account is given of the Queen Lane reservoir case. The committee is of the opinion that the inspection service, which was at fault in this matter, would be improved by the creation and enforcement of a proper civil-service system, insuring permanency of position to inspectors faithfully performing the duties of their office.

"The report also discusses the charges made against policemen and firemen of interference in election contests, and especially in the primaries; the failure to discharge men charged with grave derelictions of duty, and recommends the adoption of bills regulating the suspension, trial, and dismissal of policemen and firemen.

"The report of the committee will not be pleasant reading for some of the executive officers of the city who are mainly responsible for the evils of municipal government exposed by the committee, but its tone is admirable. It is clear, direct, and forcible, while judicial in the fairness with which it states matters in dispute. The legislation recommended does not change the sound principles underlying the amended charter of the city government, but aims to supplement the reform legislation of the Bullitt bill [executive departments put under control of the mayor by power of appointment and removal] by more stringent regulation in matters of detail."

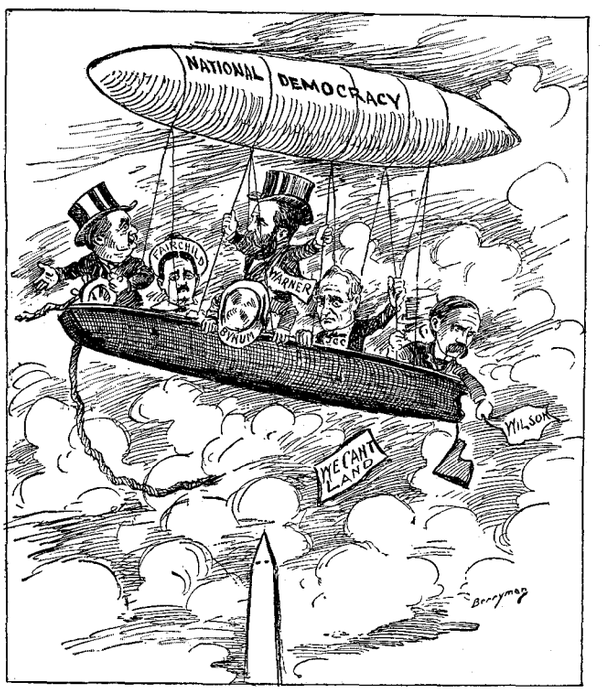
TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE shall soon know again, perhaps, how much truth there is in the theory that a tariff will prevent the operation of Gresham's law.—*The Journal, Providence.*

IT is the Dingley-Jones bill now.—*The Star, Washington.*

MAYBE war is a necesary ingredient in Europe's life. As they haven't got any baseball to get excited over some substitute must be furnished.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*,

THE SITUATION IN THE HOUSE.
—*The Journal, New York.*



THAT MYSTERIOUS AIR-SHIP.

"The task is not an easy one, but surely it is not hopeless."—G. CLEVELAND. —*The Post, Washington.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

BEAUTY AND MODERN LIFE.

A SERIES of appreciative articles on John Ruskin, entitled "The Religion of Beauty," is now being contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by M. Robert de la Sizeranne. From one that treats of the English critic's peculiar views of modern progress, and of his idea of the intimate relations of moral and social life with art, we quote a few brief passages that are of special interest. Says M. de la Sizeranne, in beginning his article:

"We come now to what has been proclaimed to be Ruskin's great folly, to what seems strangest and most unreasonable in him—his hatred of modern progress and his notions of social reform. Nevertheless nothing is more easily explained, nor, his esthetic thesis being admitted, more necessary. For he asserts that art should reproduce only beautiful forms and beautiful landscapes. . . . But suppose neither men nor nature are beautiful any longer? And he says that art can be produced only by simple, modest, and devoted artists. But suppose the artists are no longer simple, modest, or devoted? Where, then, are the models for such works and where are the workmen? . . . We see at once how the esthetic idea of Ruskin becomes a moral and social idea, and we see why ever since the middle of his career—about 1860—he has not believed it possible to resuscitate art without reforming life.

"In fact, however highly we may think of our modern life, whatever lofty ideas we may have of its conquests and its progress, there is at least one point in which its progress is not easy to perceive and in which our age has not contributed its share to the inheritance of the human race—in beauty. Every day the picturesqueness of our dwellings, of our costumes, of our festivals, of our fields, of utensils, and even of arms, is disappearing from life, and can be found only in the fictions of the theaters or in the restorations of the museums. The railroads carry us more rapidly than ever toward the most favored natural scenery of the globe, but before they can transport us thither their embankments and their tunnels must disfigure that scenery. They bear us in a few hours to the depths of our old provinces, that we may observe the dear old customs and the traditional costumes; but quicker still they have borne thither the newspapers that have changed those usages, and the Paris fashions that have replaced the national costumes. The hotels scattered in profusion over all those regions whose wildness was wont to charm us, make it possible for us, of course, to dwell in comfort among crags and forests, but in order to build them the crags must be overturned and to maintain them the forests must be destroyed. Every new railway line, as it stretches across the face of the country, effaces something of its beauty. Our picturesque old cities are falling, stone by stone, and our rivers are banked up and defiled wave by wave. Those of us who live by the eye, who derive the highest enjoyment from line and color, are daily more deprived of the sights that enchanted our fathers, and driven to expatriate ourselves to seek in far-off lands the rare cities and peoples that our great engineers have not brought down to the pattern of the boulevard and the big shops. . . . Can there yet be beauty in art? There is no more of it in life."

Ruskin, however, his admirer tells us, is not one of those pseudo-esthetes who were ridiculed by Gilbert in "Patience." Beauty and life to him should be inseparable, but as he hates life without beauty, so mere skin-deep harmony of lines and color does not suit him. Says M. de la Sizeranne:

"You know the story of the famous esthete who saw a poor wretch of a beggar holding out his hand on one of the London bridges, in a costume aggressively unesthetic. This beggar was clad in a ragged ulster and a horrible silk hat. The esthete, revolted by this lack of harmony between the wretch's costume and his profession, took him to the most skilful tailor that he could find and at great expense caused to be made for him an authentic mendicant's costume after the pictures of the old masters in the National Gallery. After which he returned him to his post on the bridge, but the story does not relate that he offered him anything to eat. This esthete was not a disciple of Ruskin.

"It is also told that a clergyman, passing over the same bridge, was very indignant that only the outward appearance of the beggar had been cared for, and that no one had thought of his soul. He took the fellow by the arm, led him to church, and after having thus pointed out to him the way to eternal life, sent him back to his bridge. But the story says nothing about his having given the man anything to drink. This clergyman, too, was not Ruskin's disciple. Ruskin himself would have taken the beggar neither to the museum nor to the church, but to the grill-room. He would have made it his business to restore neither his clothes nor his soul, but first of all his stomach. . . .

"The great obstacle to plastic beauty is misery, and esthetic feeling, entirely apart from human feeling, impels us to oppose and conquer it. By what means? By every means · by charity toward unmerited misfortune and by the coercion of vice; by pardon and by force, by gold and by iron. We must scatter the gold with full hands."

Thus we are told that if Ruskin's idea of life were realized, "all humanity, instead of attacking wealth, would descend the golden stair, and that everything would combine for peace and beauty"; the rails would be torn up, the locomotives would be consigned to museums of curiosities, and the factory chimneys would cease to smoke. Chimerical as all this may be, it is perhaps well for mankind that some one has had it in his mind, for it shows us what a thing of power beauty may be. Says M. de la Sizeranne in closing his article:

"The important thing is what he [such a man as Ruskin] has had in his heart. If he has had the desire for truth; if he has sought it without reserve, without egotism, without pride, no matter to what oasis of faith or to what desert of doubt the star may have led him, this oasis or this desert will be all the same a Bethlehem. And for the old man who has cried for sixty years of life 'Glory be to Beauty in the Highest!' there will linger some belated angels of the divine right to answer, 'Peace on earth, good-will to men.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

D'ANNUNZIO'S DEFENSE OF HIS WORK.

THE attempt made by Anthony Comstock to suppress "The Triumph of Death," has brought forth from the author, Gabrielle D'Annunzio, a defense of his book and a statement of the purpose underlying not only it and the trilogy of which it forms a part, but also two other trilogies, the last of which begins with his forthcoming book, "Il Fuoco." His defense is sent to *The Herald* (European edition), and, after some raillery at Mr. Comstock, the writer proceeds as follows:

"To demonstrate the severity of the aim and the ethical research of the 'Trionfo della Morte,' it will be sufficient to remember that it was published for the first time, in French, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a magazine that, during its existence of almost a century, has always professed a respect for the most elevated and the most generally recognized moral ideas in the world of culture.

"From the first pages the scope of this cruel and implacable analysis appeared so clearly manifest that the grave and critical readers of this review accepted its novel hardihood without rebellion, without protest.

"The horrible vacuity of life with only itself for object, the tragic despair of carnal passion, are revealed in it with an exactitude very much more efficacious than rhetorical sermons or the zealous denunciations of Mr. Comstock and his 'Society.'

"The third, and last, part of a trilogy (the 'Romance of the Rose'), the 'Trionfo della Morte' describes the restless and agonized suffering of a man 'unworthy to live.' This Giorgio Aurispa is the spiritual brother of Andrea Sperelli and Tullio Hermil, only still more deeply deranged, for in him are forever poisoned the hidden sources of life. He has before his eyes a noble and radiant image of existence, he has a perpetual aspiration toward integrity and the fulness of life; but he remains sterile and impotent because, incapable of arousing the inert will in the depths of his wretched soul, he is moribund. In vain he aspires to strength, in vain he invokes an intercessor for his life.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

He can not but feel himself slowly and secretly perishing, but he realizes clearly that life might be beautiful, magnificent, and fecund; that the most afflicted man can find the means of making his sufferings of effect. Around this debilitated and condemned being all the noblest energies of nature range themselves in continually changing forms. As in the ancient 'Triumphs of Death' the painters have represented the fugitive graces of life, I have suffused with light and music and perfumes the sadness and disquietude of the dying man; have called up around his agony the most fascinating visions, have spread a varicolored carpet beneath his faltering steps.

"The man will come, he, the perfect and powerful being, will come, who, recognizing the multitudinous beauty of the world, will know how to enjoy it profoundly and to reconcile it with, and to concentrate it in, all the creations of his soul. This man, at last, will know how to wield his glowing will so that the grandeur of his dreams shall spread themselves above his head like a new heaven.

"This man is Claudio Cantelmo, the hero of my second trilogy (the 'Romance of the Lily'). But he, also, is a solitary soul. He has an immense wealth of vitality in him, but he does not find opportunity to communicate it to the multitude, to impress upon countless souls the seal of his will, to bend it to the yoke of his ideas, and finally to obtain the supreme joy of bringing into action all his interior strength.

"This joy is reserved for the hero of the third and last trilogy (the 'Romance of the Pomegranate'), for Stelio Effrena, whose first appearance will be made in 'Il Fuoco,' the novel to be published shortly. This man has succeeded not only in bringing to the highest degree all the energies of his soul, but in creating a rich and intense life for himself. He has felt the mysterious influence of the multitude, has communicated with mankind, and has infinitely enlarged the confines of his existence. He is not the solitary and disdainful poet, but rather the interpreter and messenger of his time. He is, in the words of Emerson, a true 'representative man.' As the first trilogy finished with the 'Triumph of Death,' so the last will finish with the 'Triumph of Life.'"

THE STAGE AS A CAREER.

SEVERAL more or less well-known actresses have been expressing themselves in *Demorest's Monthly* on the advantages and disadvantages which the stage presents as a career for young women. Adeline Stanhope advises young girls who have a good home to stay in it, but if they must earn a living, the stage is as good a place as any to earn it. She says:

"As regards the supposed dangers surrounding the theater, they do not exist for those who have healthy minds to start with. The temptations are more in the imagination of those before the footlights than in realities behind the scenes. The life of an actress in the theater and on the traveling circuit is more healthful physically than life in the city business offices where young women are employed."

Laura Burt writes of her profession with enthusiasm:

"Naturally, I believe in the stage as a career, especially for an energetic girl of independent spirit, and I have always endeavored to act up to this belief. The theatrical profession, like every other, must be taken seriously, or else you have no chance at all. It is relentless in its exactions. Every actress knows that her life is a hard one—and yet, it has its precious compensations. Some evenings as I go to the theater I watch the big round moon through the cab window, and I thank God for giving me a life in which I can have the beautiful and the artistic every day, and not have sentiment and poetry killed out of me by dreary toil. I know my play may not always be thought artistic by critics, yet with all its thrilling situations and hairbreadth escapes it still has the health and purity of a poetical story.

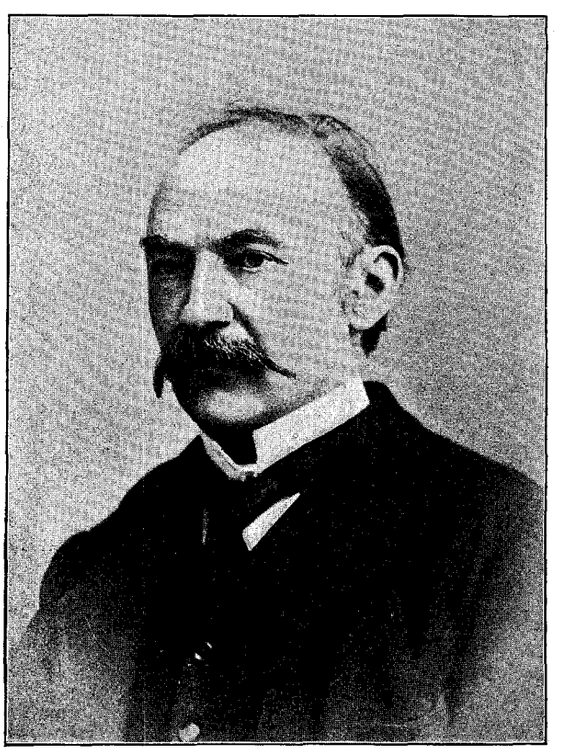
"The people at large do not ask for demoralizing 'shows,' and will not have them when offered. Let the ambitious young actress seek the honest and legitimate training of the musical conservatories and dramatic schools; then she may push on with a clear conscience, certain that she is on the right road."

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske does not give much encouragement to aspirants. Success on the stage, she says, is dearly bought, and failure often means tragedy of the deepest kind. She speaks of play-writing as follows:

"Another career of activity in the dramatic field is now opening to women, namely, that of play-writing. To achieve success in this, however, is more difficult than to succeed as an actress, because it requires special knowledge that few young women are in a position to acquire, and also necessitates higher mental qualities than those of the moderately successful actress. I only mention play-writing because several women have done good work in that direction during the last few years, and it offers a very satisfactory career to the woman who has the necessary exceptional gift. There is no reason why women should not write as good plays as men, except the broad general reason that women never have, since history began, done as great things in any of the arts as have men. The only exception that I think of is the art of acting; and in my opinion the reason is that acting is rather emotional than intellectual, and, in its present status, is one of the lowest forms of art."

THOMAS HARDY'S NEW NOVEL.

THE English critical journals are coming to hand with the leading place devoted to a review of "The Well-Beloved." On the whole the critics find it much more agreeable reading than "Jude the Obscure." This book is a study of a temperament,



THOMAS HARDY.

that of one Jocelyn Pierston, the hero. The scene is laid, for the most part, on the "Isle of Slingers," by which term is meant the peninsula in Wessex known as Portland Bill. The peculiar temperament of this hero is thus briefly described by the critic of *The Saturday Review*:

"The hero is one who, born on a Wessex peninsula among the ruins of a temple of Venus, has become subject almost from infancy to a fugitive ecstasy which transports him with rapturous desire, and then incontinently fades away, so that he is doomed to be forever pursuing, through the attractions of a multitude of women, a sort of *ignis fatuus* of love. It is to him as tho the uniquely desirable quality is a light, which successively blazes from behind the eyes of woman after woman, but always retires and fades before he can satiate himself with it, only to beam forth in renewed splendor from some other place. So that, with no in-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tentional disloyalty or pleasure in change for change's sake, he is incessantly loving and riding away, like a false knight in a Border ballad, only with this difference: that he quits the field before he has conquered and not after."

Mr. Hardy's own words, descriptive of his hero at the age of twenty, are as follows:

"To his well-beloved he had always been faithful; but she had had many embodiments. Each individuality known as Lucy, Jane, Flora, Evangeline, or what not, had been merely a transient condition of her. He did not recognize this as an excuse or as a defense, but as a fact simply. Essentially she was perhaps of no tangible substance: a spirit, a dream, a frenzy, a conception, an aroma, an epitomized sex, a light of the eye, a parting of the lips. God only knew what she really was; Pierston did not. She was indescribable."

The following from *The Academy* will help one to realize how this temperament gets its possessor into strange situations:

"We believe unhesitatingly, when we lay down this record, that there was once a sculptor [Pierston] who, at the age of twenty, loved, but did not marry, a girl called Avice; that, at the age of forty, he returned to love, but did not marry, her daughter, Avice the second; that, at the age of sixty, he loved once again, but again did not marry, the daughter of this daughter, Avice the third. It is almost to state that Mr. Hardy has succeeded in his perilous task when we say that never at any moment does the narrative verge on the ludicrous, comic tho the scheme of it is in the abstract."

And then *The Academy* adds:

"Mr. Hardy works out his problem with his old unfailing mastery. Ibsen alone excels him in the art of dramatic progression—the steady advancement, unwavering and unhalting, to the logical end. To no one can we look with more certainty than to Mr. Hardy for grave and stately periods, in each new novel more and more interpenetrated with the sense of fatality and hopeless wrong. He is gradually becoming our saddest writer. . . . In saying that it is absorbing in interest and set forth with all the old composure and distinction we have said no more than what is just. We can not go further and reach enthusiasm, because we believe Mr. Hardy to be on a wrong road. Thinking of what he has done in the days that are past; thinking of 'Far from the Madding Crowd' and 'The Woodlanders,' of 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' and 'The Mayor of Casterbridge,' of their clash of passions and rich humanity, of their almost Shakespearian rustics and subtle sympathy with nature, of their emotional heights and freakish humor; thinking of these books and Mr. Hardy's great qualities generally, we are disposed even to resent 'The Well-Beloved.' Masterpiece tho it be, it is not quite worthy of Mr. Hardy's genius; it is a by-way study by a man fitted to keep the broad highroad."

The Athenæum finds the book "an agreeable book to peruse," and says: "One can only hope that the fact of his now bringing it out in book form indicates a desire to renew those pleasant relations with his readers that should never have been interrupted."

The Saturday Review speaks in the same vein, contending that while "Tess" and "Jude" and other of Hardy's later books are "in their essence ugly," "The Well-Beloved" is "permeated with the instinctive passion of beauty." It adds:

"Whether the *moyen homme sensuel* will find this strange picture of erotic mirage credible or interesting we are not prepared to say. We imagine that that is a matter of profound indifference to Mr. Hardy. He is an artist of pure race, and no living writer is less moved by the laws of popular supply and demand. We must take what he choses to give us; it is quite certain that he never allows himself to ask what we should like to receive. In many respects the weak-kneed will rejoice that Mr. Hardy has chosen once more to let his readers down lightly. He does not revel, this time, in the execution of a Tess or in the spiritual degradation of a Jude. All is this time on a much higher plane of feeling; for Mr. Hardy the tone is almost roseate, and the end of Pierston, tho of a grotesque kind, is not violent, and scarcely painful."

A SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

A NUMBER of the volumes are issued of the thirty into which Charles Dudley Warner, Hamilton W. Mabie, and the rest of an imposing editorial staff are trying to condense the "World's Best Literature." Libraries of literature and encyclopedias of literature are not new, formed on the same general plan as that pursued in this new enterprise. The plan is, in brief, to give first a biographical and critical sketch of an author, preceded usually by a portrait, and to follow it with typical extracts from his or her works. The sketches in this case are in many cases signed by the writer, in many cases unsigned, leaving us in the latter event entirely dependent, as to the weight to attach to the critical estimates, upon faith in Mr. Warner's choice (if by him the choice has been made) of subordinates. If the plan is not new, the scope of its application is considerably beyond anything hitherto undertaken for English readers, all the notable writers of the world, at least all of whom American readers are apt to be asking any questions, being included (in alphabetical order) in the 18,000 pages more or less to which the work promises to extend.

There is, of course, little that is new, either in the biographical data or the sample extracts, to be found in these volumes, which are meant to be, in the main, books of reference. The critical estimates presented are, however, more likely to invite immediate attention. We select a few extracts of this kind.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia, and of *The Bookman*, in his article on Æsop finds a marked contrast between the immortal "Fables" and Kipling's jungle tales:

"The Æsopic 'Fables,' then, are the oldest representative that we have of the literary art of primitive man. The charm that they have always possessed springs in part from their utter simplicity, their *naïveté*, and their directness; and in part from the fact that their teachings are the teachings of universal experience, and therefore appeal irresistibly to the consciousness of every one who hears them, whether he be savage or scholar, child or sage. They are the literary antipodes of the last great effort of genius and art working upon the same material, and found in Mr. Kipling's Jungle books. The 'Fables' show only the first stirrings of the literary instinct, the 'Jungle Stories' bring to bear the full development of the fictive art—creative imagination, psychological insight, brilliantly picturesque description, and the touch of one who is a daring master of vivid language; so that no better theme can be given to a student of literary history than the critical comparison of these allied forms of composition, representing as they do the two extremes of actual development."

Charles Dudley Warner writes as follows of the German peasant poet, Johanna Ambrosius (Frau Voigt):

"The distinguishing characteristics of the poetry of this singularly gifted woman are the deep, almost painful intense earnestness pervading its every line, the fine sense of harmony and rhythmic felicity attending the comparatively few attempts she has thus far made, and her tender touch when dwelling upon themes of the heart and home. One can not predict what her success will be when she attempts more ambitious flights, but thus far she seems to have probed the esthetic heart of Germany to its center."

The article on D'Annunzio is not signed. The gist of the critical review is that D'Annunzio is "a French writer in an Italian medium." He was, we are told, an admirer of Maupassant, and his earlier work was modeled after the latter's. "The Triumph of Death" (which Brunetière, by the way, says is so far "unsurpassed by the naturalistic schools of England, France, or Russia") marks him, we are told, "a convert to Wagnerianism and to Nietszche's philosophy." We quote further:

"Realist and psychologist, symbolist and mystic by turns, and first and always a poet, he has been compared successively to Bourget and Maupassant, Tolstoï, and Dostoievsky, Theophile Gautier, and Catulle Mendes, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Baudelaire. Such complexity of style is the outcome of his cosmopolitan taste in literature, and his tendency to assimilate for future use whatever pleases him in each successive author. Shakespeare

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and Goethe, Keats and Heine, Plato and Zoroaster, figure among the names which throng his pages; while his unacknowledged and often unconscious indebtedness to writers of lesser magnitude —notably the self-styled 'Sar' Joseph Peladan—has lately raised an outcry of plagiarism. Yet whatever leaves his pen, borrowed or original, has received the unmistakable imprint of his powerful individuality."

William P. Trent writes the article on Balzac, whom he calls the greatest of all French novelists. Some 83 pages are devoted to him in this "Library." Mr. Trent lays stress upon Balzac's "tremendous grasp of life in its totality, his superhuman force of execution, and the inevitableness of his art at its best." It is agreed, we are told, that the nearer the artist comes to reproducing for us life in its totality, the higher the rank we assign him among his fellows. "Tried by this canon," says Mr. Trent, "Balzac is supreme." His interweaving of characters and events through a series of volumes gives a verisimilitude to his work unrivaled in prose fiction, and paralleled only in the work of the world poets. . . . He is with them [Homer, Shakespeare, Chaucer], even if not of them. . . . He knows the whole range of human emotions, and he dares to penetrate into the arcana of passions almost too terrible or loathsome for literature to touch." Further judgment is passed upon Balzac in the following paragraphs:

"In style, in the larger sense of the word, he is almost equally supreme. He is the father of modern realism and remains its greatest exponent. He retains always some of the good elements of romance—that is to say, he sees the thing as it ought to be—and he avoids the pitfalls of naturalism, being a painter and not a photographer. In other words, like all truly great writers he never forgets his ideals; but he is too impartial to his characters and has too fast a grip on life to fall into the unrealities of sentimentalism. It is true that he lacked the spontaneity that characterized his great forerunner, Shakespeare, and his great contemporary, George Sand; but this loss was made up by the inevitable and impersonal character of his work when once his genius was thoroughly aroused to action. His laborious method of describing by an accumulation of details postponed the play of his powers, which are at their height in the action of his characters; yet sooner or later the inert masses of his composition were fused into a burning whole. But if Balzac is primarily a dramatist in the creation and manipulation of his characters, he is also a supreme painter in his presentation of scenes. And what characters and what scenes had he not set before us! Over two thousand personages move through the 'Comédie humaine,' whose biographies MM. Cerfberr and Christophe have collected for us in their admirable 'Répertoire de la comedie humaine,' and whose chief types M. Paul Flat has described in the first series of his 'Essais sur Balzac.' Some of these personages are of course shadowy; but an amazingly large number live for us as truly as Shakespeare's heroes and heroines do. Nor will any one who has trod the streets of Balzac's Paris, or spent the summer with him at the Château des Aigues ('Les Paysan'), or in the beautiful valleys of Touraine, ever forget the master's pictures.

"Yet the Balzac who with the intangible materials created living and breathing men and women and unfading scenes, has been accused of vitiating the French language and has been denied the possession of verbal style. On this point French critics must give the final verdict; but a foreigner may cite Taine's defense of that style, and maintain that most of the liberties taken by Balzac with his native language were forced upon him by the novel and far-reaching character of his work. Nor should it be forgotten that he was capable at times of almost perfect passages of description, and that he rarely confounded, as novelists are too apt to do, the provinces of poetry and prose.

"But one might write a thousand essays on Balzac and not exhaust him. One might write a volume on his women, a volume to refute the charge that his bad men are better drawn than his good, a volume to discuss Mr. Henry James's epigrammatic declaration that a five-franc piece may be fairly called the protagonist of the 'Comédie humaine.' In short, one might go on defending and praising and even criticizing Balzac for a lifetime, and be little further advanced than when one began; for to criticize Balzac, is it not to criticize life itself?"

BRUNETIERE ON ZOLA AND HIS SCHOOL.

THE great French critic, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the dominant literary force at present in the French Academy, who has been delivering his series of lectures in several of our universities, has received unusual attention from the daily press. His lecture on novels was the one most expectantly awaited by his audience in Columbia University, and we extract from the apparently correct but incomplete report that appeared in *The Herald*, done into English by the reporter, a portion of what the speaker had to say about the naturalistic school in France. The development of the school he attributes chiefly to Taine. He said:

"About 1875 the naturalistic tendency, by the aid of Taine, began to dominate. Zola knew his real origin, while Taine helped him, but as soon as he saw that Taine had ceased to be entirely wrapped up in helping him he turned against his critic, and took every occasion to attack him, while, on his side, Taine became somewhat startled at the kind of disciple he had produced, and his last years were poisoned by Zola's success.

"On the whole the school has produced more disciples than masters, more promises than fruit, and has been more fiery than fertile.

"I can not protest too strongly against the picture of French society given in the novels of Zola. His dominant quality is force or vigor of imagination, especially constructive imagination, but it must be added that never was any observer less accurate, less conscientious, less true.

"The peasants of M. Zola are not French peasants, his workingmen are not French workingmen, his middle classes are not the French middle classes, nor are his soldiers and officers French officers and soldiers. We have faults in France, but we have not this sustained grossness, this absolute lack of morality, this perfect cynicism which Zola depicts.

"His French people are caricatures, pessimistic and calumnious caricatures. He has neither literary conscience nor esthetic sense. I do not deny him talent, but it is difficult for me to value talent when it lends itself to such ignoble tasks.

"A pathetic example of Zola's malign influence was given in the last years of Edmond de Goncourt, when the old man, wishing to be famous as Zola was, turned away,—sensitive, Japanese, genteel man of letters that he was by nature,—to force himself to write novels which are among the coarsest in the language, and among the most tiresome in the literature of France. Some of us protested. Style, good style, the only real style, has nothing in common with this alternation of brutality and nervousness that makes the style of Zola and Goncourt.

"Those who mocked us began to see about 1880 that we were right. Sarcey himself—who never sacrifices in the slightest degree his own opinion to the beliefs of his fellow critics, but who gives up at once any belief if he but sees that the mob has changed its mind—Sarcey abandoned Zola, his own disciples left him, and the severest blow of all was dealt to him in the rising fame of three new novelists.

"Guy de Maupassant began his career with coarse works of a rather puerile pessimism, rather dangerous but less bold than displeasing, for there is no courage in putting immorality before the public, there is only bad taste. Happily for Maupassant, he was a true artist, and he became naturalistic in the genuine sense.

"Pierre Loti, happily, perhaps, for us, is a wholly different man. The first of his novels passed unnoticed, but the last three, 'Le Mariage de Loti,' 'Le Roman d'un Spahi,' 'Pecheur d'Islande,' restored to us what I may call the poetic novel. He made a point of never reading, but he does not lack culture.

"His descriptions are incomparable, and they are never inventories, like the description of Zola and Balzac, and to this gift of description he adds the gift of genuine feeling. To see his descriptions equaled we must go as far back as Chateaubriand. Naturally, he was the kind of man to make us tired or sick of Zola.

"The career of Paul Bourget is the opposite of the other two. He is in cultivation and in curiosity among the foremost observers in contemporary literature. His two greatest faults are to be too Parisian and at the same time too cosmopolitan. He does not know the French provinces, and even in Paris all that he knows well are the intellectual world and the fashionable world. Altho

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he has traveled a good deal, he hardly comes any nearer than Zola to knowing what a peasant or a workingman is; but he is superior to Zola in this, that he does not try to put them on his stage.

"His novels belong to the fashionable world, but they have psychology, which gives them their originality. In that they are the exact opposite of Zola, whose personages have no thoughts, no reason, no conscience, and, while they may have physical appetites, have no other human characteristics."

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

IT has often been said that the mighty victories of 1866 and 1870 were not won by the German soldier but by the German schoolmaster. This is but one way of saying that the intelligence of the soldiery of the Fatherland achieved these historic successes. Recent statistics have again demonstrated the fact that Germany has, of all European countries, been the most successful in popularizing education. The *Berliner Zeitung*, on the basis of the latest military reports, draws attention to the remarkable difference that exists in this respect among the European nations, as shown by that best of gages, the reports of the recruiting-stations as these appear every year. In substance the article in question is as follows:

It can be stated as almost literally true that every recruit who enters the German army can both read and write. The amount of illiteracy is practically nil. In fact, only two in every thousand in the army can be called analphabets, and these exceptional cases all come from the Polish districts of Prussia. The strongest contrast to this favorable showing is exhibited by Russia, where among every ten recruits there are seven who can neither read nor write. How ignorant must the "Mushiks" (peasants) of Russia be on subjects that go beyond the elements of education! It is not surprising that they are given to superstitions of the wildest kinds. And yet the illiteracy in the Czar's realm is surpassed by that of another Slavic state, namely, by Servia, where among every ten recruits eight lack even the beginnings of an elementary training. Matters are in a somewhat more favorable state in Italy, where "only" about 40 per cent. of the army is illiterate, while in Greece the percentage is 30. In Austro-Hungary the data are 220 analphabets in every 1,000 recruits. This seemingly bad showing is caused by the fact that large districts of this heterogeneous empire have never come under the influence of Western culture, but have been in charge of the Turks. In fact, the showing is not so bad when compared with Belgium in the heart of Western Europe, where the number in the army who can neither read nor write is almost 15 per cent. All things considered, France too makes an unsatisfactory report, the percentage of illiterates in the army being 5½. The percentage in the Netherlands is but little better than this. In the whole empire of the Czar there is a total of only 41,800 public schools, many of them but poorly attended; while in Germany, with but half the population of its Eastern neighbor, there are 59,000 public schools, the majority of them packed to their utmost capacity. And yet not even Germany stands numerically at the head of the roll of honor in public schools. This actually belongs to little Switzerland, which of all countries of the earth has comparatively the largest number of schools and scholars. The fact that, notwithstanding all this, the number of illiterates in the Swiss army is eleven times as great as that of Germany, merely shows that popular education has not yet been able to penetrate the innermost recesses of some of the Swiss valleys.

In reference to secondary or middle schools, Italy, which in school attendance is twelfth on the list of European states, actually heads the list numerically. It has 1,456 of such schools, while Germany has but 1,057; Italy has one school of this grade to every 21,290 inhabitants, while Germany has one to every 49,670. In university statistics Switzerland again takes the lead, this little country having no fewer than seven universities, or one for every 428,570, while Germany with its twenty-two universities has one for every 2,886,360 inhabitants; and Austro-Hungary with its eleven universities only one for every four million people; and Russia with ten universities, one for every ten million. Numerically England has the largest number of schools of this grade, its colleges and universities numbering 68, while in France there are 41 faculties and Italy has 21 universities.

Mistakes of English Novelists.—Will M. Clemens catalogs in *The Home Magazine* (April) some of the blunders of foreign novelists, a few of which we reproduce:

"Thackeray, who was exceedingly anxious to get everything right, was perpetually getting things wrong. Names are mixed, the hero is sometimes called by the name of one of the other characters, and in at least one place an important personage is called by a name from another novel. This was *Philip Firmin*, whom he called *Clive Newcome*. Nor was this his worst blunder, for in another story he killed and buried old *Lady Kew*, and later brought her again on the scene for the purpose of rounding off a corner of the story.

"Thackeray, in his 'Virginians,' makes *Madam Esmond* of Castlewood, in Westmoreland County, a neighbor of Washington at Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, fifty miles distant, and a regular attendant at public worship at Williamsburg, half-way between the York and James rivers, fully one hundred and twenty-five miles from Mount Vernon. In the same book occurs the following: 'There was such a negro chorus about the house as might be heard across the Potomac.' The nearest bank of the Potomac was fifty-seven miles away.

"Anthony Trollope was heartily laughed at by his acquaintances for causing *Andy Scott* to 'come whistling up the street with a cigar in his mouth.' But what is a slight error of this sort in comparison with Amelia B. Edwards's description, in 'Hand and Glove,' of her hero 'passing backward and forward like an overseer on a Massachusetts cotton plantation. . . .'

"George Eliot, whose knowledge of science is highly commended, in 'The Mill on the Floss,' makes the odd blunder of having the boat overtaken in midstream by a mass of drift floating at a more rapid rate than the frail craft, a physical impossibility."

NOTES.

IT is reported on good authority that Rudyard Kipling has gone to Crete as war correspondent of the London *Times*, at a salary of $5,000 a month. Pretty good salary to earn as war correspondent where there is no war!

SUBSCRIPTIONS are being called for in France and England for a monument to Verlaine. Among the members of the committee are MM. François Coppée, Stéphane Mallarmé, Auguste Rodin, Catulle Mendès, Maurice Barrès.

OUT of thirteen items in a column of "literary notes" in *The Tribune* the other day, three only were about American writers or books, and one of these three was about the views of English critics on Colonel Hay's work. *The Tribune* is not especially given over to laudation of foreigners either. Are American writers holding their own even under the international copyright law?

HARVARD students have been discussing the line from Macbeth that immediately follows the words, "Lay on, Macduff!" Should it read "And damned be him," etc., or, "And damned be he," etc. The books of quotations being consulted, it was found that both Hoyt and Bartlett give "him," and many of the editions of Shakespeare give "him." Duyckinck's edition was found to give "he." Looking up the passage in the first folio edition, we find that the word is "him."

GEORGE DOLBY, manager of Charles Dickens on one of his reading tours in this country, is still living, and the London correspondent of the Chicago *Record* reports at length some of Dolby's reminiscences. Among other things the quondam manager says: "He was the kindest-hearted man I ever have known. Many and many a time while on tour we came across old associates of his who were down on their luck. Dickens would say to me, after the reading: 'Joey, let me have £20 in crisp, new bank-notes, and I want to be alone to-morrow from 12 till 2.' I knew what this meant. He had invited his old friends to call upon him at this hour, and such friends didn't go away poorer. . . .

"Dickens was fond of reading his own books. Once at Liverpool, where we had an off-night, I was obliged to leave him to himself for an evening. He asked me to call at a bookseller's and send him something to read. I asked him what he would like and he replied: 'Anything of Sir Walter Scott's or my own.' I purchased 'Old Curiosity Shop,' and took it to him myself, whereat he was delighted, saying he had not read the book for years. I was curious to see the effect of his own work on him, and upon my return was amused to find him laughing immoderately at certain incidents in the book. He explained, however, that he was not laughing at his own creations as much as at the recollections of the circumstances under which certain passages and incidents had been written."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE.

LIKENESSES BETWEEN LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS.

IN one of his interesting reviews of "Recent Science," Prince Kropotkin groups together a number of the newly discovered analogies with liquids that are presented by some solids, especially metals. First, metals can be made under pressure to "flow" like molasses. This has been known for many years, but the fact has recently been brought out in a striking way. Says Prince Kropotkin (*Nineteenth Century*, February):

"Suppose we put a lump of plastic clay in a flower-pot, and press it from above. The clay will 'flow' through the hole at the bottom of the pot, exactly reproducing the flow of a vein of water out of the same pot; the speed only of the flow will be slower, but all the relative movements of the particles will be exactly the same. But now, suppose we take a piece of lead instead of the clay, and, after having placed it in a strong steel cylinder, which also has a hole in its bottom like the flower-pot, exert upon it a strong pressure; a powerful piston, let us say, slowly presses the lead. The lead will then 'flow,' exactly as the clay flowed out of the flower-pot, altho it will never cease to remain solid—its temperature being hundreds of degrees below the point at which lead could be molten. The same happens, if we use a still greater pressure, with copper, and even with steel.

"A still closer analogy between liquids and solids appears from the experiments of the Belgian professor, W. Spring. He shows that, just as two drops of a liquid coalesce when they are brought in contact with each other, so also two pieces of solid metal coalesce, at a temperature very remote from their melting-points, if they are brought into real contact with each other by external pressure. He takes, for instance, two small cylinders prepared of each of the following metals: steel, aluminium, antimonium, bismuth, cadmium, copper, tin, lead, gold, and platinum. Their ends are carefully planed, true to $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch, by a tool quite free from grease. One cylinder of each pair is then posed upon the other, the two being pressed upon each other by means of a hand-vice. They are left in this position for a few hours, and ultimately are found solidly welded to each other.

"And finally, Spring has proved that solid metals *evaporate* from their surfaces, exactly as if they were in a liquid state, or as camphor evaporates, while remaining solid, so that, if we were endowed with a finer sense of smell, we could smell a metal at a distance. Zinc requires, as is known, a temperature of 780° Fahr. in order to be fused, and a still higher temperature in order to be brought to the state of vapor. And yet, even at a temperature of from 680° to 750° it is volatilized. . . .

"The explanation of these most remarkable phenomena is found, as W. Spring points out, in a broad generalization which we owe to Otto Graham, and which passed unnoticed when it was published, thirty-four years ago. A gas, we have said, consists of molecules dashing in all directions with very great velocities, which are increased when the temperature of the gas is raised. But it seems highly improbable that all the molecules of a gas should have the same velocities. Some of them, in all probability, run at a smaller speed, in consequence of their impacts with other molecules; while others have much greater velocities. One could say, as Spring writes, that some of them are *hotter* and some others are *cooler*, and that the thermometer, which gives the temperature of the gas, informs us only about the *average* velocity of the molecules which bombard it, without giving us an idea of either the maximum or the minimum velocities attained by some of them. Spring concludes therefrom, in conformity with Graham, that while most molecules of a solid move about (or vibrate) with the slower velocities characteristic of the solid state, there are, in addition, a number of molecules which move about with a much greater rapidity, corresponding to the liquid or to the gaseous state. And when a heated metal, on approaching its temperature of fusion, becomes soft, as red-hot iron does, its softness is simply due to an increased proportion of rapidly moving molecules among those which still perform the slower movements characteristic of the solid state. The great puzzle of plasticity in the most solid rocks and the most brittle metals thus cease to be a puzzle.

"As to the fact of evaporation from the surface of solid metals, Spring suggests that each piece of metal (each solid, in fact) has on its surface a number of molecules which, finding more free scope for their oscillatory movements, acquire greater velocities and are torn off the sphere of cohesion with their neighbors so as to be projected into space. In other words, they evaporate like gaseous molecules, altho the average temperature of the piece of metal is very much below its temperature of evaporation, or even its temperature of fusion. . . .

"However, one step more remained to be made in order to prove by direct experiment that in a solid block of metal certain molecules are really endowed with greater mobility, and can travel through its mass while the block itself remains solid. And this step was made by Graham's former collaborator, Roberts-Austen, and announced in the Bakerian lecture which he delivered before the Royal Society in February last. Roberts-Austen took a small cylinder of lead (about $\frac{3}{10}$ of an inch long), with either gold, or a rich alloy of lead with gold, at its base. He kept it for thirty-one days at a temperature of 485° Fahr., which is 135° lower than the temperature of fusion of lead. . . . It then appeared that gold had diffused through solid lead, more or less, at all temperatures between 484° and 212°, and there is evidence that diffusion went on, tho at a smaller speed, even at the ordinary temperature of our rooms. Molecules of gold had traveled up the cylinder amidst the lead molecules, and they had lodged themselves among the latter on their own accord."

The importance of these facts must be recognized at once by all who read of them. They mean that the lines between gas, liquid, and solid, never very definite, are now seen to be quite artificial. Says Prince Kropotkin, in concluding:

"The brilliant hypothesis of Graham, who suggested, so long ago as 1863, that the 'three conditions of matter (solid, liquid, and gaseous) probably always exist in every liquid or solid substance, but that one predominates over the others,' finds now a full confirmation in Spring's and Roberts-Austen's researches, which have themselves been confirmed by other workers in the same field. If these views become generally accepted, as they probably will, their bearings upon the whole domain of molecular physics and chemistry will have a far-reaching and lasting importance. Not only the continuity between the three states of matter, solid, liquid, and gaseous, is demonstrated, but we can understand now why such continuity exists."

THE FORCE OF THE WAVES.

IT seems hardly possible that the mere impact of a mass of water can move huge blocks of stone as heavy as a large locomotive, yet all engineers know that waves can not only move such blocks, but transport them to a considerable distance. Of course this effect is not due to a single wave, but to a great succession of shocks, like the work of a battering ram, acting day and night for weeks or months. We take from *La Nature* (Paris, April 3) an account of some results thus brought about, as given by M. J. Lebon. Says M. Lebon:

"We have heard much recently of the force of the sea and of the tempests that sometimes produce disastrous effects on our coasts. One of our subscribers, Dr. Lorin, of Elbeuf, has communicated to us some facts of this kind that he observed in 1894 when he was a military surgeon at Mostaganem, and of which he has kept several photographs. At this time a jetty was under construction at this place. A large derrick placed the concrete blocks in the water and could be moved on rails as the work advanced. In the first days of the month of December, 1894, this derrick was attacked by a remarkable tempest that increased toward the end of the month and in the first days of January, 1895. During all this time the jetty was inaccessible, except at rare moments when it was possible to obtain an idea of the ravages caused by the waves. At the beginning of the month of January, the superb wall of stone blocks weighing from 10 to 70 tons each had been partly thrown down. . . . The shock of the waves had caused the blocks, not yet solidly fastened together, to slide away little by little. Our correspondent took several photographs, . . . [one of which] represents one block of 70 tons

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and another of 50, displaced by the waves the whole width of the jetty, from the extreme left of the field of view. The wall has entirely disappeared on the left. In the month of March following occurred new tempests that threw the derrick into the sea, and were the cause of another series of disasters.

"Of course we might quote a great number of more terrible results caused by the sea—cities destroyed, dikes swept away, etc. The facts that have just been related give a striking example of the violence of the waves when impelled by a high wind." —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO EARTHQUAKES VARY WITH THE TIME OF DAY?

EMINENT students of earthquake phenomena have long believed that the violence of earthquake shocks is greater in the morning than in the afternoon; in other words, that earthquake activity varies throughout the day in a manner similar to wind-velocity or barometric pressure. Lately doubts have been thrown on these beliefs; but, notwithstanding this, the latest investigation on the subject seems to support the old idea strongly. We translate a brief account of its conclusions from *Ciel et Terre*, Paris:

"Certain recent investigations having thrown doubt upon the daily periodicity of earthquakes, and endeavored to show that it is more apparent than real, Mr. C. Davidson concluded to examine the question more closely, and in a communication made to the London Royal Society he reached the following conclusions. The data utilized were the curves furnished by registering instruments installed in Japan, in the Philippine Islands, and in Italy. . . .

"1. The daily variation of the frequency of earthquakes finds support in the approximate agreement of observations during the entire year at Tokyo and Manilla, and for the middle of summer and winter respectively, at Tokyo.

"2. In the course of ordinary earthquakes, there is almost always a marked daily period, whose maximum is generally between 10 A.M. and noon. The half-daily period, tho less apparent, is just as clearly marked; its maximum is always between 9 A.M. and noon and between 9 P.M. and midnight. Other lesser agreements have also their own importance. . . .

"3. Altho there are not sufficient data to draw a complete conclusion, it seems that the daily periodicity of the feeblest shocks is the most marked.

"4. In the case of the return shocks of great earthquakes, the diurnal periodicity is always strongly marked. The maximum of the daily period occurs several hours after midnight, but the epochs of the others are subject to great variations, due, no doubt, to the short intervals that separate the indications of the registering instruments. A peculiar feature of the return shocks is the more marked value of the eight-hour and four-hour components. . . .

"It appears not improbable that the daily variation of ordinary earthquake shock is chiefly due to the velocity of the wind, and that of the return shocks principally to the barometric pressure." —*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Change of Diamond to Graphite.—"M. Moissan," says M. Ch. de Villedeuil, in reporting a recent session of the Academie des Sciences for *La Nature* (April 3), "tells us that the diamond when exposed to the 'bombardment' [of the cathode rays] within a Crookes tube, becomes speedily covered with an opaque layer that gives it the appearance of plumbago. After an examination of diamonds subjected to this process he found that this dimming of their luster is due to the existence of a firm layer of graphite like that which forms at the temperature of 3,500°. It yields only to numerous attacks with an oxidizing mixture of chlorate of potash and concentrated nitric acid. The diamond is deeply affected and presents striæ, as if it had been partly destroyed. M. Moissan concludes that there are in the diamond parts of different nature of which some only are attacked by the bombardment in the Crookes tube."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW FORM OF HEAT ENGINE.

THE late Arthur M. Wellington, a well-known American engineer, left at his death plans for an entirely new form of engine or rather a "battery" of engines, if we may so style it, that in his opinion was to revolutionize dynamical engineering. *The Engineering News*, of which Mr. Wellington was an editor,

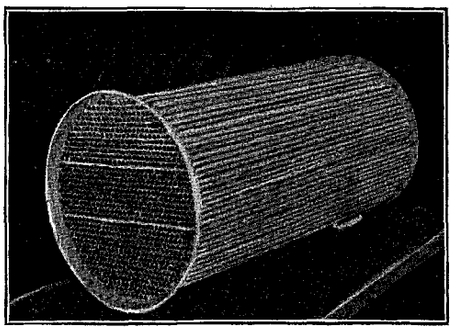


FIG. 1.—WELLINGTON'S BOILER FOR SERIES ENGINE.

publishes a description of this "series engine," from which we quote a sufficient number of paragraphs to give an idea of its principle and aim. Says *The News:*

"The Wellington series engine is designed to convert heat into power with a greater efficiency than is obtained in the best existing forms of steam-engine. For example, the very best existing steam-engines convert into mechanical work some 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. of the total heat generated by the fuel burned in the boiler furnace. A thermodynamic analysis of the Wellington engine shows that it should effect this conversion with much greater efficiency; and if made commercially successful should convert into power from 25 to 40 per cent. of the total amount of heat generated by the fuel which it consumes.

"In general it may be described as an arrangement of several ordinary steam-engines in series, with their respective boilers and condensers arranged in such a manner that the wastes of one engine are utilized in the next. In other words, the heat discharged from one boiler is utilized in the next one of the series, and the heat accumulated by passing the cooling fluid through the several condensers in series is also utilized to economize the fuel consumption."

To assist in understanding this plan we are first referred to the theoretical arrangement of engines shown in Fig. 2, where the hot gases from the furnace pass through the boilers in one direction and the cooling water through the condensers in the other, thus utilizing the heat from the former and the cooling power of the latter to their greatest extent. We are now referred to a diagram of the actual engine, as follows:

"In the Wellington engine, as illustrated by diagram in Fig. 3, we have a 'circulating fluid' which takes the place of the hot gases from the furnace and the cold condensing water in the mechanism just described. This circulating fluid may be either a liquid or a gas, but for the present purposes let us consider it a liquid, which fills all of the piping in the entire circuit from the heater at the right-hand end, through the tubes of the several boilers, then through the tubes of the cooler, then through the tubes of the several condensers, and finally into the heater again. The liquid is caused to circulate by any suitable form of pump. It will be seen that, by the use of a continuous circulating fluid, the heat which is accumulated as the fluid passes through the several condensers is not lost as in the example first cited, but is directly utilized and lessens by just so much the fuel consumption in the heater. . . .

"In the ordinary steam-engine the efficiency increases as we raise the steam pressure and thus make a greater range between the temperature of the steam entering the cylinder and that leaving. So in the Wellington series engine, the limit of efficiency depends still on the range of temperature. Now, with the use of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

different working substances in the different engines, it becomes possible to extend the thermodynamic range.

"In the Wellington series engine, the engines proper may be an ordinary single-cylinder engine with a cut-off adjusted to give maximum economy. Regulation of speed would be by a throttling-governor, probably, as other methods of regulation make the attachment of a governor to the separate engines only necessary to provide for sudden changes of load. It might be found advantageous to make the several engines exact duplicates of each other, both for economy in manufacture and convenience of repair. It would also be advisable to so mount the several engines that any one engine can be disconnected from the rest for adjustment or repair. This could be done, moreover, without

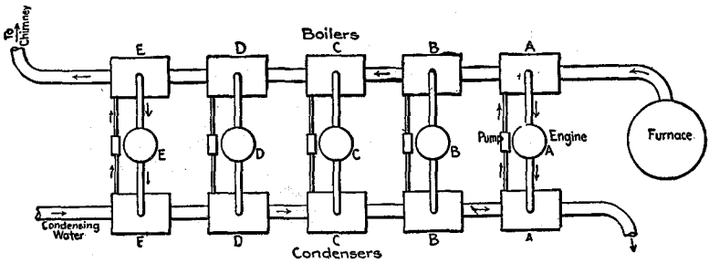


FIG. 2.

interfering at all with the other engines of the series. Each one will work with somewhat more power and better economy than before on account of the fact that less demand is made on the circulating fluid by the boiler and condenser of this engine, and the power and economy of the apparatus as a whole will be only slightly decreased."

A boiler of special type is needed in the new engine, since it is not to be acted upon by a hot gas, as in an ordinary engine, but by a hot liquid. The inventor devised for his purpose the boiler shown in Fig. 1.

The technical papers, tho they praise the ingenuity of the inventor of this new engine, do not look upon it altogether with favor. *The Railroad Gazette*, April 9, criticizes it as follows:

"As a theoretical study in thermodynamics the project violates established principles. As a practical design in steam engineering it is unsound. We judge that it will not be difficult to show that the theoretical efficiency of the Wellington series is considerably lower than that of a multiple expansion steam-engine working within the same range of temperature. The designer seems to have overlooked the fact that the heater in Fig. 2 must be the same boiler that the multiple expansion steam-engine would use. All the principles of low transmission of heat between the gases of the fire and the contents of the boiler, which it seems to be the object of the Wellington series to avoid by the use of his several 'boilers,' would be involved in the 'heater.' In the place of the five boilers a multiple-expansion engine would have five receivers, costing less than his five boilers, and in the place of his five con-

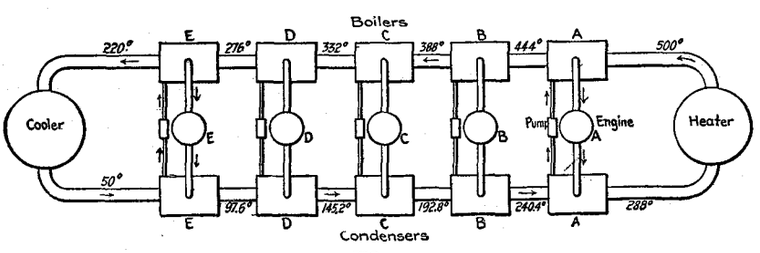


FIG. 3.

densers and five circulating pumps we should have but one condenser and one pump.

"Energy must be used in burning the fuel in the heater, in circulating the fluid, and in cooling the fluid in the cooler. In the practise of to-day we aim to minimize losses by concentration. In this series there is a division of subordinate units with all the consequent losses."

In brief *The Gazette's* editorial opinion of the engine is summed up in the sentence that follows:

"We do not regard it as a contribution to scientific progress, and we do consider that Mr. Wellington's professional reputation would have remained higher if this piece of intellectual gymnastics had been allowed to rest in his cabinet."

A NEW MARINE MOTOR.

THE steam-turbine, which only a few years ago made its bow before the engineering public, amid much applause and many somewhat extravagant prophecies, has not yet ceased to astonish people by its performances. Its latest feat is in connection with navigation, the *Turbinia*, an English boat fitted with it, having made much talk in naval circles by her remarkable record. The reports ascribe to her a speed of 37½ miles an hour, far beyond that made by the fastest torpedo-boats heretofore. We quote from an abstract, published in *Nature* (London, April 15) of a description of the vessel read by her inventor before the Institution of Naval Architects:

"The paper by Mr. Parsons had been looked forward to with great interest, as it was to describe a very wonderful boat, which was fitted with the author's steam-turbines in place of ordinary engines. The *Turbinia*, as the boat is named, is 100 feet in length, 9 feet beam, and 44½ tons displacement. The original turbine-engine fitted in her was designed to develop upward of 1,500 actual horse-power at a speed of 2,500 revolutions per minute. The boiler is of the water-tube type. . . . The weights are remarkable, and certainly have never before been equaled for lightness in any practicable marine machinery. . . .

"The great trouble, as might have been expected from the high rate of revolutions, was with the screws, and Mr. Parsons has only repeated the experience of Mr. Thornycroft with his destroyer, in finding that in all screws there is a limiting speed of blade, due to cavitation, depending upon the slip ratio and the curvature of the back. . . . It appeared [from experiments with model screws] that a cavity or blister first formed a little behind the leading edge, and near the tip of the blade; then, as the speed of revolution was increased, it enlarged in all directions until, at a speed corresponding to that in the *Turbinia's* propeller, it had grown so as to cover a sector of the screw disk of 90°. When the speed was still further increased, the screw, as a whole, revolved in a cylindrical cavity, from one end of which the blades scraped off layers of solid water, delivering them on to the other. In this extreme case nearly the whole energy of the screw was expended in maintaining this vacuous space. It also appeared that when the cavity had grown to be a little larger than the width of the blade, the leading edge acted like a wedge, the forward side of the edge giving negative thrust. The turbine ultimately used was of the three-stage compound order, each turbine of the series being a separate motor, tho the three worked in series. Each motor actuated its own propeller shaft. The steam was expanded one hundredfold. The screws were 18 inches in diameter. The steam pressure in the boiler was 200 pounds, and at the engines 130 pounds. The speed of the boat was 31 knots [later reports cabled to the daily press indicate a still greater speed, amounting to 32.61 knots an hour—*Editor* LITERARY DIGEST], which is considerably in excess of any speed hitherto reached if the length of the boat be taken into consideration. The horse-power developed was 1,576 as estimated, and no doubt the estimate is very close in view of the advantage Mr. Parsons has had in former trials with electrical machinery. The consumption of steam per I.H.P. per hour was 15.86 pounds, which is a remarkably good result. The indicated horse-power per ton of machinery is 72, which is, we think, in excess of anything either Mr. Yarrow or Mr. Thornycroft have attained with their destroyers, remarkable as are the advances made by these gentlemen in recent times. If, however, the boiler-weights were excluded, the advantage of the *Turbinia* would be far more marked. To sum up, it may be said that Mr. Parsons has produced a very wonderful boat; but it remains to be seen how far

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he can maintain his success when the principle comes to be applied to vessels of a more practical character than his experimental craft. In any case, the steam-turbine, in its present form, is hardly applicable to heavy and large vessels; and as yet it has not, as some have rashly asserted, revolutionized the practise of marine propulsion. What it may lead to, if the inventor can reduce the rate of revolutions in a practical and economical manner, remains to be seen. That is the great obstacle to extended success, and if it can be overcome we may expect still greater things from this new motor."

THE COMING SANITARY DESPOT.

IF things go on as they seem to be going, thinks *The Hospital*, we shall have to abandon popular government, so far as hygienic restrictions are concerned, and make our health officer a sort of dictator or despot. It says:

"Events both in the East and in the West must lead many thinkers to inquire how far freedom is a benefit to man, and whether we should not live more safely and far more pleasantly under a beneficent despotism than we do under the present rigid reign of law. The rights of property are sacred things, and not such as may lightly be disturbed, but when we see the evils which too often grow up under their egis, one is almost inclined to cry out for an autocrat who should have power to rule according to circumstances rather than according to act of Parliament. The condition of the tenement dwellings which have grown up in almost all great centers of population; the manner in which the land has been allowed to become literally covered with buildings in such cities as New York, London, and Liverpool; and the descriptions lately given of the insanitary conditions existing in Bombay, which have been allowed to come into being under municipal government, and under our boasted system of non-interference with the habits and customs of the natives, all tend to make people ask for a little despotism as a remedy for much municipal mismanagement. Who, then, is to be the despot? We do not think he is far to seek, nor that we shall be wrong in suggessting to those who are responsible for municipal affairs in many towns, that if they neglect their duty, the despotism under which they will fall will be one which they by no means love, that, namely, of the medical officer of health. Some time or other, when people recognize how much disease is due to the conditions among which men live, they will arise and demand to be made healthy; they will set up a king to rule over them in the name of sanitation, and his yoke will not be easy."

Hail-Storms Dissipated by Explosives.—According to the *Bulletin of the Belgian Astronomical Society*, recent experiments in Styria on the breaking up of hail-storms by the firing of guns have met with remarkable success. "M. A. Stiger, burgomaster of the city of Windisch-Feistritz, and proprietor of extensive vineyards, having replanted a part of his land on the Schmitzberg, took the following precautions to preserve the young plants from hail-storms, to which this region is exposed. Over an extent of about six kilometers [3.7 miles], at elevated points, he built six iron structures, each holding ten large mortars; at some distance from each of the structures he located a hut to be used as a powder-magazine. M. Stiger then organized a body of volunteers composed of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, so that each post could in case of necessity be manned by six persons. In the course of last summer the residents of Windisch-Feistritz were able to make their first experiment. Masses of black and threatening clouds approached from the neighboring mountains. At a given signal the discharge of the sixty mortars began. After some minutes, the clouds could be seen to pause, break up, and disperse without letting down either hail or rain on the protected region. The experiment was repeated in the course of the same summer, taking place six times and always with the same success. The efficacy of the discharge extended over about one square mile."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Distances of the Fixed Stars.—"Great interest has been created in astronomical circles," says *The Scientific American*, "by some of the results reached by Prof. Simon Newcomb in his more recent investigations. One of these is that astronomers have been overestimating the distances of the stars; and the other, that our universe has after all a fairly well-defined limit. The first of these conclusions Professor Newcomb bases on an idea that the stars which are called the smaller ones, because they are less bright, may not be large stars at a very great distance, but perhaps smaller or dimmer ones nearer at hand. The old idea is familiar to all, namely, that all the stars are of the same brightness, and that the fainter ones are at a very much greater distance from us than the bright ones; this theory, however, has been weakened by later discoveries, such as, for example, that Sirius has a companion whose light, if equal surfaces be considered, is but a fraction of that of its principal; and astronomers have come to recognize dim stars, or even dark ones, like the companions of Algol, about which so much has lately been written, to be quite as common, perhaps, in the universe as the bright ones. Professor Newcomb's proposition as to the limits of the universe is regarded as even more novel and striking, suggesting, as it does, the possibility that some day all the stars will be seen."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

DR. GOLOKOW, a Russian physician, we are told by *Modern Medicine*, announces that he has found the cholera germ in the interior of eggs.

"It is stated that horseflesh still appears to hold its own as an article of food with the poorer classes in Belgium," says *The Lancet*. "Recent statistics show that in Antwerp alone nearly 4,000 horses were slaughtered last year for human consumption, and the number of shops dealing exclusively in horseflesh in the Belgian port exceeds thirty. Over 100,000 horses were imported during the year for conversion into meat, this number being largely in excess of the imports of cattle."

A LIFE-SIZE RADIOGRAPH.—"Dr. William J. Morton, of New York city, one of the earliest X-ray experimenters, has succeeded in making what is, in many respects, a very remarkable radiograph," says *The Electrical Review*. "The negative is a life-size picture of a woman, five feet four inches in height. The film used was six feet long by three feet wide. The negative shows the framework of bones in the body with all the joints, as well as hairpins and all metallic trimmings on the clothes. This is believed to be the largest radiograph yet made."

BAZIN'S ROLLER STEAMBOAT.—"Despatches from London, dated April 3, say that the reports of the recent trial trips of the roller steamer at Rouen have been discouraging, the engines not proving powerful enough," says *The Scientific American*. "Their power was nearly trebled, but the increased weight submerges the rollers so deep that they only turn ten times a minute instead of forty. The rollers throw up such quantities of water behind that each acts like a brake and reduces the thirty knots an hour to six or seven. Rubber scrapers are being experimented with to prevent the upheaval of the water." Readers of THE DIGEST will recollect that this accords with the unfavorable opinions quoted by us recently from an Engiish technical paper.

DR. I. C. CLEMESHA, of Buffalo, N. Y., describes the case of a young woman the color of whose eyes changes from time to time. He was called to attend her for some trouble of the eyes, and, he says: "During the consultation she volunteered the statement that the color of her eyes varied from time to time, which fact had been noted by her family physician and a number of her friends. The color of the irides varies from black to a bluish-gray through the various shades of brown, brownish-yellow, yellowish-green. Sometimes, she tells me, they resemble the color of a cat's eyes. The young lady is strong and healthy, has suffered from no serious illnesses, tho the fact must be noted that her hair, dark at the time, changed to gray at the age of eighteen, and has remained so ever since. Mental emotion seems to be a factor in the causation of these changes."

IN a recent consular report, P. V. Denster, as quoted in *The Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga., April 18, describes a gelatinous fluid called "pegamoid," just invented by a London photographer. Mr. Denster says: "Paper, leather, cotton, linens, silks, woolens, cloth, and other goods treated with pegamoid are waterproof, protected against vermin, and remain entirely smooth, soft, flexible, unsusceptible to the change of temperature and climatic influences. There is no doubt that pegamoid leather in future will prove to be a great competitor of the genuine morocco leather, being cheaper and as fine in appearance, with the advantage of not getting soiled. All kinds of wall paper can be cleaned after the treatment with pegamoid without suffering loss of color. . . . The invention can so easily be applied that scarcely any object in daily use exists in which it might not be of great advantage."

"A NEW flying-machine, similar in principle to that of Lilienthal, has been devised by Herr Arthur Stenzel, of Altona, Germany," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. "It has parabolic wings in imitation of birds' wings, is driven by the power of compressed carbonic acid, and has been made to 'go' when attached for safety to a guiding-cable. With a force of one horse-power it has advanced three meters at each beating of the wings, of which there are one and three tenths per second. With a horse-power and a half the machine may be made to fly free from the cable. The wings are remarkably elastic, and the inventor thinks that this is one of the factors of his success. They are made of unsoldered steel tubes and bamboo, and are covered with a specially prepared india-rubber cloth. The apparatus is directed by a rudder which is not unlike a bird's tail. As yet no passengers have been carried on the machine."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HOW MOHAMMEDANS VIEW CHRISTIANITY.

THE murder of Christian Armenians by the Moslem Turks is in our day such an anomaly that the why and wherefore of this butchery still seem a mystery. However, scholars who have made the teachings of Mohammedanism a special study declare, that this policy of propaganda by the sword is the natural and necessary outcome of consistent Moslem faith. An article of special interest in this line we find in the new and scholarly journal *Der Christliche Orient*, the only magazine in existence devoted to the study of the historic Christianity of the East. In No. 22 of this periodical, Pastor von Bergmann, of Baku, in the Caucasus, discusses the relation of Mohammedanism to Christian missions. The data of this article are taken directly from Moslem sources. Among other things Pastor von Bergmann writes in substance as follows:

Mohammed designates himself as the messenger from God, as Moses and Jesus, the Son of Mirjam, also had been; but Mohammed, according to his own words, had been sent to reveal a better way to salvation than the one taught by Jesus, whose way indeed could never lead men to God.

This is an exhibition of the great grace of God, which He had revealed through Mohammed, and to despise this mercy is a heinous crime; for it is impossible to live according to the teachings of Christ, and those who attempt it are inevitably lost. The revelation of Mohammed is something immeasurably superior to that of the Son of Mirjam. If, however, Christians and Jews determine to adhere to their imperfect revelation, they can do so to their own harm and destruction; but just so soon as they begin to try to persuade a Mohammedan to give up his faith and accept theirs, they must be destroyed. If circumstances are such that this method can not be applied, it is forbidden to listen to their discourse. If, notwithstanding all this, a Moslem should throw aside his faith, he must be killed. The prophet himself says: "Wherever you find him, you must slay him."

But, by the rejection of the great grace of God through Mohammed, Christians and all other unbelievers have become such gross criminals that their lives have no worth or value whatever. If, then, a Mohammedan, either purposely or not, kills a Christian, the Lord will be merciful to him. It is a terrible sin to regard the Christians as equal to a Mohammedan or to consider them as entitled to any rights over against the latter. Whoever regards them in this light despises the great mercy of God which through Mohammed has shown an easy way to reach heaven, and all those who despise and reject this must receive their pay, *i.e.*, must be killed.

The conclusions to be drawn from this teaching of the Koran, especially if the application is left to the judgment of the rabble, is readily seen. The position which Mohammedans must take against Christian missions in general and against Christians as such is clear. A Mohammedan government can permit the activity and even the presence of Christians only where it is too weak to forbid them. That the command to slay a convert from Mohammedanism to Christianity is carried out if possible was seen in the recent murder, on a Russian railroad train, of the converted Mohammedan, Stephar Askjar, on the very day he was baptized.

The author of this article is of the conviction, based upon the personal observations of a residence of many years in Moslem neighborhoods, that Christian missions there can be carried on only if whole villages are converted. A leading object of mission societies must be the protection of the individual convert.

The same journal in No. 3 begins a series of learned articles, by Professor Zeller, on the relation of Islam to Christianity, in which similar data and conclusions are given:

The Koran gives a strange picture of Christ. It recognizes in Jesus a superior being, admits that He could perform miracles, and was in a sense a messenger from God. Mohammed denies that Christ died on the cross. Before the crucifixion he was removed to heaven, and a certain Jew, who looked a good deal like Christ, by the name of Jeshua, was nailed to the cross in His place. The doctrines, however, of Jesus were thoroughly corrupted by His disciples and followers, so that the church does not possess the original teachings of the Son of Mirjam. Mohammed's teachings are really the confirmation of what Jesus originally taught, and the relation of the two systems was that the latter was superior to the earlier. Mohammed has purified Christian doctrine, and he is accordingly the watchman of the true revelation of God. In fact his religion is the original belief of Adam and Abraham and Moses and Jesus. Whatever in the Old and the New Testament does not agree with the Koran is a later addition and falsification of divine truth. Among these things are to be counted also such cardinal teachings as that Christ was the Son of God. The Koran never tires of repeating the statement that God had no children and that it is blasphemy to claim that Jesus was the Son of God. But these facts put into their proper relations both the Christian and the Moslem revelations, as also their heads, Jesus and Mohammed. To reject the latter is accordingly the same as to reject genuine Christianity and to adhere to later additions of a spurious kind and character. The establishment of Mohammedanism is accordingly the highest and greatest task of mankind, and the restoration of the primitive truth of revelation.

The author shows that according to these tenets of the Koran Mohammedanism can but be hostile to Christianity, can acknowledge nothing good in its peculiar teachings, but only something corrupt, and that the removal of Christianity is a high duty in the interests of pure and unadulterated religion.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MACLAREN.

A VERY general feeling of relief is expressed over the fact that the Presbyterian Synod in England has rejected the petition for an examination of Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") because of certain alleged heretical utterances in his "Mind of the Master." A singular feature of the case was the issue, by Dr. W. Kennedy Moore, the accuser of Dr. Watson, of a critical pamphlet entitled "The Revealer and the Redeemer," in which he quotes passages from Dr. Watson's book, following with comments of his own. The London *Christian World* prints specimens of quotation and comment from which we select two instances. We may offer, as a good example of the difference between the two teachers, a quotation from Dr. Watson on the Person of Christ, and his adversary's comment on it. The quotation is as follows:

"Jesus did not depend on His metaphysical equality with the Father, but on His moral likeness to the Father; not on His eternal generation, but on His spiritual character. Reason must decide whether Jesus be God and man in two distinct natures and one person; it is the function of faith to respond to His divine excellence."

This is the comment:

"Now, the deity of Christ is plainly declared in Scripture, and it is therefore the function of faith to accept it. . . . A faith which merely responds to Christ's divine excellence, but leaves out of account His true deity, is not the faith which Christ requires, but simply a form of unbelief."

In a brief editorial comment on the dismissal of the petition *The Christian Work* says:

"This action of the synod very clearly indicates its utter want of sympathy with the movement, and its entire confidence in the orthodoxy of our friend of 'The Bonnie Brier Bush.' Of course Dr. Moore has the opportunity left him of formally preferring charges against Dr. Watson, which he has heretofore refrained from making, preferring the other and more prudent method of putting Dr. Watson through a catechetical course, with a view of forcing him to demonstrate his orthodoxy by explaining away his utterances in the 'Mind of the Master.' If Dr. Moore shall pursue this course, which seems to be the more manly and straightforward method, Dr. Watson may yet be brought to trial. It is possible, however, that the accuser, if not satisfied with his experience, at least feels that he has had enough of it, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will retire from the field. Whether this be so or not will soon become known."

In a note with reference to the charges against Dr. Watson, written, evidently, before their dismissal by the synod, *The Universalist* says:

"Dr. Watson shows no signs of being frightened at the situation of affairs and presents a brave front to the heresy-hunters. He remarked last week, according to a cable despatch, that he wanted nothing better for his case than the prosecutor's petition, which he declared consisted of various statements of his critics and some misstatement of facts. He says: 'The synod would undoubtedly be glad to have me recant and end the matter. This I will never do, but I will fight to the bitter end.' If this temper prevails with the amiable doctor, we may expect a lively discussion of the case and a considerable ventilation of the spleen and bigotry of the aggrieved English Presbyterians, who regard 'Ian Maclaren' an enemy in the orthodox camp. Whether the trial takes place or not, we may expect some interesting developments among Dr. Watson's Presbyterian neighbors."

For another view of the case, while it was still pending before the synod, we have the following from the Belfast *Witness* (Dublin, Ireland):

"We observe *The British Weekly* advises Dr. Moore to withdraw, and let this matter alone. That advice may, in the circumstances, be a good one. The same writer declares his belief that the only fault lies in Dr. Watson's 'brilliant paradoxical manner of stating his opinions.' There is something due to that cause. But when the paper continues, 'He (Dr. Watson) is firmly orthodox—in some ways more orthodox than his opponents,' we must demur. It can be gladly acknowledged that his last book, 'The Cure of Souls,' is reassuring and satisfying on some of the essentials of the Gospel which seemed to have been impugned or slighted in previous works. But a prominent Presbyterian divine is not justified in publishing statements that even look heretical, tho he may afterward amend first injurious impressions. As story-writer, Dr. Watson charms a large circle. It would be better and wiser if he should let theology alone. The one requires imagination and humor, of which the Doctor has sufficient; and the other demands learning and a rare mental balance and the judicial mind, which probably Dr. Watson has not."

RECOGNITION OF HOLYDAYS.

IT is only within comparatively recent years that non-Episcopal churches have paid much heed to the observance of Easter and other days of the Lenten season. But a gradual change in this respect has come about, and there are now few churches of any denomination that do not observe these days with more or less elaborate ceremony. In an editorial note on this point, *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) says:

"Never have we noticed so general recognition of Easter by Baptist churches as this year. We can appreciate how the lessons of the resurrection may be enforced with spiritual profit on Easter Sunday, and have observed the influence of the exemplification of the ordinance which so beautifully typifies the rising to a new life in Christ; yet if our churches are observing Easter in a perfunctory way, making a show of rare flowers and 'saving up' candidates for months for baptisms on Easter Sunday, then it is time to 'think on these things.' Baptists have always stood for a belief in the Risen Christ; let us not now become worshipers of the forms which recall His life and death and resurrection."

The Christian Intelligencer (Dutch Reformed, New York) has an observation on the same subject. It says:

"From all parts of the country come reports of a large attendance upon the services of Easter Sunday. In all the cities the churches were crowded, and it is reasonable to believe that in the rural districts the congregations were unusually large. A great multitude listened reverently to declarations that our Lord Jesus Christ is the resurrection and the life, that He has brought life and immortality to light. The people also united in fervently singing hymns in praise of the glorified Redeemer. The number must have been very small of those who did not tenderly remember the dear kinsmen and friends they have entrusted to the grave, who are often recalled in thoughtful hours. Many must have been convinced that a reunion with those who have gone before must depend upon Him who has conquered the last enemy, death. There is firm ground for hope that impressions were made which have prepared many to receive the words of Christ in relation to duty here and to the life hereafter. Surely it can not be in vain that He who is the Light and the Life of men has been presented in connection with such tender associations. Much may depend upon the manner in which the observance of Easter shall be improved."

A note of dissent from this line of thought is heard in the direction of *The Southwestern Presbyterian* (New Orleans). This journal quotes a paragraph from *The Congregationalist* in which the latter expresses its joy "at the growth of interest in Holy Week". This growth, in the opinion of *The Congregationalist*, means that the churches of its own denomination are laying stronger hold upon associations and anniversaries "that have again and again quickened and deepened the life of Christians throughout eighteen centuries." Added proof is thus afforded, it says, that the person of Jesus is coming more and more to the front of our thought, that every fact and event connected with His humiliation, sufferings, and death is precious as enabling us to understand Him better and to walk in His footsteps more worthily.

On this *The Southwestern Presbyterian* comments as follows:

"One would have supposed he was reading from a Roman Catholic or an Episcopal paper. 'Holy Week!' What, and who makes it such, for any real Protestant, whose religion is the Bible and not tradition of the Fathers or church authority independent of the Scriptures? We note with astonishment that one of our Southern religious papers discards the regular lesson for the 18th and substitutes an 'Easter Lesson'! We are pleased to note on the contrary that our Northern exchanges of the Presbyterian order pretty generally ignore the Easter innovation, altho in the Westminster Question Book. What have Presbyterians to do with holy weeks or holy days of man's appointment in observing them in unison with the 'Lord's Day.' Every Sabbath is Easter morn by God's appointment, and every church service commemorates not the birth but the incarnation of its Redeemer."

CRITICISM OF REVIVAL MEETINGS.

IN view of the general interest excited in the religious public by the evangelistic meetings held by Mr. Moody and his associates in New York, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis during the last few months, the large attendance at these meetings and the amount of attention they have received in the press, a letter written by Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, D.D., to *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) is worthy of special note. Dr. MacArthur is pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of New York city, and is well known as one of the foremost men in his denomination in this country. He is known also as a man thoroughly in sympathy with the general methods pursued by the evangelistic churches in their work, and an earnest supporter of many philanthropic, missionary, and educational enterprises of the day. In his letter to *The Watchman* Dr. MacArthur speaks very boldly and freely in regard to the outcome of the Moody meetings in New York city. That outcome he says has been "disappointing and humiliating." As for direct conversions, they were very few, he says, and far less in number than the reports indicated. Out of a certain one hundred who signed cards signifying their desire to lead Christian lives, etc., sixty-four were found to be already members of white churches, and of the remaining thirty-six some were members of colored churches, others gave as their addresses what proved to be vacant lots, and others lived so far from the city that they could not be visited; so that, out of the hundred sought out, "there was not one who was likely to become a member of any church."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Taking the whole number who signed the cards, not one in a hundred, it is said, will become a member of any church. And besides, to say nothing of the great cost of the meetings, requiring money which ought to have gone into the treasuries of the missionary societies, there was a disorganization of church work, many of those who were identified with the work in the hall becoming disaffected toward the more sober and limited work in

REV. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, D.D.

their own churches. Congregations in the churches fell off, and the falling-off was in no way compensated for. Continuing further Dr. MacArthur says:

"These facts are not given in a critical spirit; they are given in disappointment and surprise rather than in the spirit of opposing criticism. These meetings did much to disorganize ordinary methods of church work, and to disintegrate various bodies of church workers. They interfered seriously with Bible classes of young men and women. The young men attended the meetings as ushers, and some young men and women as members of the choir; and they thus drifted away from their church home, and it is very doubtful whether all of them can ever be brought back again into the Sunday-school or into church work. These meetings seem to appeal powerfully to a large class of discontented people, who at best are but loosely attached to the various churches. They are dissatisfied with the financial obligations which church-membership implies; they gladly welcome meetings where the churches are moderately, or even severely, criticized, and where church obligations are lightly esteemed, if not openly opposed. Such meetings minister powerfully and sweetly to these disordered, disgregated, and dissympathetic class, found in almost all churches in greater or smaller numbers. One of our most prosperous pastors recently expressed his gladness that these meetings had closed. He affirmed that they cut his evening congregation by one half; other pastors said that altho their congregations were not so greatly reduced, much encouragement was given to many to hold their church obligations, never held too tightly, with a very loose grasp, if not with positive indifference. Contributions for local church work, and for various forms of city mission work, were also decreased as the result of these meetings.

"These meetings were also very expensive; during the weeks of their continuance they cost three times as much as the expense for an entire year of a vigorous and thoroughly successful mission well known to this writer. In this mission there are services throughout the year, with preaching, prayer-meetings, Sunday-school, kindergarten, cooking-school, sewing-school, and other forms of practical Christian work. It may be that converts may yet flock into the churches as the result of these meetings; should that result be secured, all the pastors in the city would greatly rejoice; but up to this date there is not even a hint that such a result is likely at any time to be realized. There is sufficient ground for mourning that the work of the Lord is not carried on more vigorously and successfully in all our churches; but is the remedy to be found in great meetings in public halls which are conducted almost openly and confessedly as rivals of the churches? Are churches to be rebuked for their small audiences, and then meetings to be held to reduce these audiences by one half? Is this the best use to make of the Lord's money in carrying forward the Lord's work? I do not hesitate to say that if one half the effort had been made in close connection with the churches which was made in rivalry to the churches, the results in the increased consecration of Christians and in the conversion of sinners would have been doubled, trebled, and quadrupled. Some better way for the revival of God's work and for the conversion of souls must be found than the methods pursued in New York during the past winter."

In editorial comment on Dr. MacArthur's letter, *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati) says:

"Notwithstanding all that was said of them, as held in New York, the great assemblies in Carnegie Hall, and Mr. Moody's skilful management, the outcome does not justify the diversion from the ordinary methods of winning souls, the turning aside of pastors and people from their own particular congregations, even tho it may be that they receive a special and personal inducement. It does not appear that the pastors are made particularly more skilful, more efficient, or more devout, by reason of what they experience or observe in the great congregation and the preaching of Mr. Moody. The work does not gain power and retain it after he is gone. Soul-winning does not seem to be an art to be learned as one learns books, or a mechanical trade. Successful evangelizing comes not of manipulation, nor in the mastering of assemblies. Some things can be done that way; but all the manipulation of men does not effect the regeneration and salvation of the soul. A man may lead his fellow to 'the fountain of living waters' and try to convince him of its vivifying value, but he can not beget in the soul of the other a thirst for the water, or cause him to drink it and live."

IAN MACLAREN'S TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR DRUMMOND.

NO other such intimate sketch of Prof. Henry Drummond has yet appeared as that contributed by Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren)." The acquaintance of the two men began thirty years ago when they were schoolboys, and Dr. Watson speaks in a way that shows how deep an affection, amounting almost to reverence, the acquaintanceship had, on his side at least, developed into. Incidentally he brings out some interesting personal points, such as the fact of Drummond's mesmeric powers, his loss of interest in later years in his work on "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and the slight attraction which women had for him.

Speaking of his first meeting with Drummond, Dr. Watson says (*North American Review*, May):

"What impressed me that pleasant evening in the days of long ago I can now identify. It was the lad's distinction, an inherent quality of appearance and manner of character and soul which marked him and made him solitary. What happened with one strange lad that evening befell all kinds of people who met Drummond in later years. They were at once arrested, interested, fascinated by the very sight of the man, and could not take their eyes off him. Like a picture of the first order among ordinary portraits he unconsciously put his neighbors at a disadvantage. One did not realize how commonplace and colorless other men were till they stood side by side with Drummond. Upon a platform of evangelists, or sitting among divinity students in a dingy classroom, or cabined in the wooden respectability of an

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ecclesiastical court, or standing in a crowd of passengers at a railway station, he suggested golden embroidery upon hodden gray. It was as if the prince of one's imagination had dropped in among common folk. He reduced us all to the peasantry.

"Drummond was a handsome man, such as you could not match in ten days' journey, with delicately cut features, rich auburn hair, and a certain carriage of nobility, but the distinctive and commanding feature of his face was his eye. No photograph could do it justice, and very often photographs have done it injustice, by giving the idea of staringness. His eye was not bold or fierce; it was tender and merciful. But it had a power and hold which were little else than irresistible and almost supernatural. When you talked with Drummond he did not look at you and out of the window alternately, as is the usual manner; he never moved his eyes, and gradually their penetrating gaze seemed to reach and encompass your soul. It was as Plato imagined it would be in the judgment; one soul was in contact with another—nothing between. No man could be double, or base, or mean, or impure before that eye. His influence, more than that of any man I have ever met, was mesmeric—which means that while other men affect their fellows by speech and example, he seized one directly by his living personality. As a matter of fact, he had given much attention to the occult arts, and was at one time a very successful mesmerist. It will still be remembered by some college companions how he had one student so entirely under his power that the man would obey him on the street and surrender his watch without hesitation, and it was told how Drummond laid a useful injunction on a boy in a house where he was staying, and the boy obeyed it so persistently afterward that Drummond had to write and set him free."

Professor Drummond, so Dr. Watson goes on to say, exerted his chief influence over thoughtful men, and especially young men. He had far less power over women, and he was not fitted for a popular evangelist or a successful officer of the Salvation Army. His superiority was too manifest, through no fault of his own, for working people to be entirely at home with him. Yet he assumed no airs, and had a keen interest in all human life. "No power could drag him past a Punch-and-Judy show," for instance, and there was nothing in a boy he did not know and sympathize with. A Parisian plaster figure of a vagabond could exhaust him with delight. Yet he had a curious aloofness, which one felt but could not describe. He never was in a passion nor in a white heat of enthusiasm, but always calm and "passionless in thought, in speech, in action, in soul." Dr. Watson continues:

"Toward women, who are the test and revelation of men, he was ever chivalrous, but he left the impression on your mind that neither they nor their company—there may have been exceptions—attracted or satisfied him. He was too courteous a gentleman to give any sign, but one guessed that a woman's departure from the room meant to him no loss and was rather a relief. One was certain that he was loved; one was quite certain that he would never marry. So sexless was he toward women, so neutral toward men, so void of the elemental passions which go to make the color and tragedy of life, yet so noble and true was he, that one regarded him at times with awe, and for a moment thought of him as a being of another race, mingling with our life in all kindliness, yet maintaining and guarding his other-world integrity."

Dr. Watson goes on to speak of Drummond's religious life. His "finest achievement" was the cleansing of student life at Edinburgh, of which many others also have spoken. As to his theology, if he failed anywhere in his thinking, it was in his treatment of sin. "This was the defect of his qualities, for of him, more than of any other man known to me, it could be affirmed he did not know sin." He was non-theological, not anti-theological. "It was an open secret that in later years he lost all interest in 'Natural Law.' My own idea is that he had abandoned its main contention [identity, in essence, of the laws governing the growth of a plant and the culture of a soul] and much of its teaching, and would have been quite willing to see it withdrawn from the public." Dr. Watson is severe in his censure of the attitude taken by the "religious world" toward Drummond. We quote again:

"When one saw the unique and priceless work which he did, it was inexplicable and very provoking that the religious world should have cast this man, of all others, out, and have lifted up its voice against him. Had religion so many men of beautiful and winning life, so many thinkers of wide range and genuine culture, so many speakers who can move young men by hundreds toward the Kingdom of God, that she could afford or have the heart to withdraw her confidence from Drummond? Was there ever such madness and irony before heaven as good people lifted up their testimony and writing articles against this most gracious disciple of the Master, because they did not agree with him about certain things he said, or some theory he did not teach, while the world lay round them in unbelief and selfishness, and sorrow and pain? 'What can be done,' an eminent evangelist once did me the honor to ask, 'to heal the breach between the religious world and Drummond?' And I dared to reply that in my poor judgment the first step ought to be for the religious world to repent of its sins, and make amends to Drummond for its bitterness. The evangelist indicated that, so far as he knew his world, it was very unlikely to do any such becoming deed, and I did not myself remember any instance of repentance on the part of the Pharisees. Then, growing bold, I ventured to ask why the good man had not summoned Drummond to his side, as he was working in a university town, and knew better than any other person that he could not find anywhere an assistant so acceptable or skilful. He agreed in that, but declared at once that if Drummond came his present staff would leave, and that two men could not do all the work, which seemed reasonable, and besides every man knows his own business best, and that evangelist knew his remarkably well. Nothing more remained to be said, and I rose to leave. At the far end of the room some of the staff were talking together. 'I gave them a "straight talk" at the men's meeting last night, and then we had such a sweet little "sing," and thirty souls dropped in.' A young man of the better class was speaking, and I looked at the weak, self-satisfied face, but it is not necessary to write down my reflections as I left the place. Never did my friends say one unkind word of the world which condemned him, but it may be allowed to another to say that if any one wishes to indict the professional religionists of our time for bigotry and stupidity, painful and unanswerable proof lies ready to his hand in the fact that the finest evangelist of the day was treated as a Samaritan."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Queen of Madagascar has, under the order of the French General Gallieni, served upon the joint committee of the London Missionary Society and the Society of Friends an order to vacate the Antananarivo Hospital, which was built by these societies on her compound in 1890, at an expense of $50,000. Communications on the subject have been made by the committees to Lord Salisbury and to the French Government.

THERE is in London a Tramcar and Omnibus Scripture Text Mission, which aims to put a transparent text in each car and omnibus in the city. It is estimated that there are 1,500 omnibuses and 896 tramcars, carrying annually 244,000,000 and 175,000,000 travelers respectively. The society has not yet succeeded in supplying each, but is endeavoring to do so, hoping thus to rival the value of the advertisements.

A RECENT number of *The Guardian*, of London, gives some valuable statistics of the work of the Established Church in England. The number of communicants in England in 1896 was 1,840,351. Of this number, 157,583 belong to London, north of the Thames. The statistics of choirs, given in this article, show that there were 40,224 paid choristers (including 1,652 women and girls), and 290,983 who were unpaid, or voluntary. In this latter list were 81,151 women.

OF the *fright* caused in Florida among the colored people by the appearance of a recent sun-spot—probably the large one illustrated in a recent number of THE DIGEST—the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, February 10, speaks as follows: "The spot was observed by a colored preacher, who gave his flock to understand that it was a sign of the approaching end of the world. It is said that 'the negroes are gathered at their churches, singing and praying and confessing their sins.' Many of them are refusing to eat, claiming that food would render them unfit for translation. Rev. Jonas Mabry is traveling in other counties, pointing to the blemish on the sun, and warning the negroes to flee from the wrath to come. Seeing the spot, the negroes believe, and immediately fall to praying. The craze promises to spread over the entire State unless the sun-spot soon vanishes. One rather unexpected result has been the clearing up of several mysterious crimes, in one case three negroes confessing to a murder committed about a year ago and since unexplained. The panic is said to recall to aged men the fright that prevailed over the entire South on the memorable night when 'the stars fell.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

GREECE, being worsted, now passes through the usual unpleasant experiences of a nation drawn into war by overconfidence in its own powers and now undergoing a painful disillusion. Students of history will find many familiar incidents reported in the press. The Government, which did not want the war, is now blamed for hostilities it could not prevent. The flying army promptly shoots officers endeavoring to do their duty, refuses to meet the enemy in battle, and accuses the commanders of incompetence and treachery. At Athens the mob vents its dissatisfaction upon the women and children of the royal house, while revolutionists eagerly seize the opportunity to fish in troubled waters. On the other hand the Turks show the moderation usual with an army that has had an easy victory, and their discipline remains excellent. They pay for what they get, so it is reported, care for the wounded of the enemy, and even assist the starving natives of the conquered territory. All thought of revolution in Turkey has vanished for the present, and the Sultan is more secure on his throne than ever. It is, however, very difficult to obtain a clear view of the truth from the newspaper accounts. From Athens the news comes that the St. Petersburg and Berlin governments will offer their services to Greece; *via* Paris we are informed of the feeling in Vienna; and Rome knows more of what has happened in the rear of the Turkish army than Constantinople knows. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, among other "illustrations of the intelligence coming from Athens and its value," quotes the following items:

ATHENS, Friday, April 23.
I must now telegraph a horrible incident, of the truth of which I have been assured by thirty of the wounded and another eye-witness. At nightfall, when they began to retreat, several of the wounded who could not follow were left behind. The Turks shut them up in a small church close by, and afterwards set fire to it, burning both the church and the wounded soldiers.—*Special Correspondent Daily Chronicle.*

MELOUNA, April 23.
The discipline of the army is really excellent. Not a single outrage has been committed in the villages which have been captured. . . . I have been much struck by the humanity which the Turks display to their prisoners, who are treated with great kindness.—*Special Correspondent Times.*"

The friends of the Greeks find it very difficult to accept the situation complacently. *The Speaker* says:

"We see already that in some quarters—notably at Berlin—all the blame is laid upon England. But when we look further we find that our crime was our refusal to join in the real coercion of Greece. If that be our offense, we imagine that most Englishmen will accept with gladness the full responsibility for it. . . . We can not, under any circumstances, become the agents of the allies of the assassin of the Yildiz Kiosk. He may insist that throughout the recent negotiations his conduct has been absolutely correct, while that of the Greeks has been the reverse, and that in consequence he is entitled to our sympathy and help. His allegation may be perfectly true—indeed, we do not know how it can be refuted; but the conclusion he seeks to draw from it is one that we trust the overwhelming majority of Englishmen will unhesitatingly reject. . . . Even neutrality is difficult under such circumstances; armed assistance for Turkey is absolutely and forever impossible. The follies which have been committed by the Greeks will bring their own punishment in their train, and it is not likely to be a light one. It will be hard enough for most of us to look on while this punishment is being inflicted. The general hope and prayer will be that it may, after all, come with merciful quickness, and that Greece may emerge from the conflict, if not unscathed, at least without mortal hurt."

The English papers can not yet advocate the withdrawal of England from the European Concert, altho many of them insist that civilization suffers from the course taken. *The Spectator*, London, deplores the attitude of the German and Russian emperors:

"It is a great misfortune for Europe that so large a portion of her military resources should be at the disposal of two persons so nearly irresponsible to any wills or judgments but their own. It is a misfortune for this country that we are compelled, because of those resources, to follow in part the lead of men whose sympathies and objects and interests are so divergent from our own. Nobody, we presume, will deny that we should all be happier, and Europe much safer, if Lord Salisbury could lead the concert, and settle affairs, as in that position he might do, so as to increase by millions the number of freemen in Europe."

Some remarkable utterances are to be found in the French papers. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The crusade against the Turk was inaugurated in England to a great extent for party purposes, and the philhellenes begin to talk with less assurance. What they counted upon was to arouse public opinion to such an extent that Lord Salisbury would be forced to retire. The Opposition has shown remarkable want of political instinct throughout the affair. Unfortunately the Greeks have fallen into the same error. They have mistaken the vaporings of certain orators, agitators, and committees as representing public opinion in general. Greece has to pay the piper, and she may well regret the imprudence of her friends."

The *Gaulois* and the *Soleil* both make comparisons between the Greco-Turkish war and the Franco-German war of 1870–71. The latter paper says:

"As soon as Greece is unable to continue the struggle she will be in exactly the same predicament as France in 1871. She will be at the mercy of the victor. And that victor will be the same as in 1871. Greece may negotiate with Turkey, she may ask help of the six powers, but Germany will dictate the terms of peace, and the German Emperor's enmity will probably cause the fall of the monarchy and the establishment of the republic."

As a matter of fact conservative German papers discuss the advisability of a Greek republic. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks a Greek republic would be too weak to stir up strife. Besides, it would serve as a "horrible example" to other nations of the corruption and degeneration connected with popular government. The *Figaro*, Paris, says:

"It would be foolish of the powers to help Greece at this moment. We are forced once more to recognize a truth which we thought was buried forever, and that is that Germany still remains, as she was twenty-five years ago, the mistress of Europe. Two powers alone know what they want—Germany, which created the German army, and Great Britain, which takes advantage of the present trouble to establish herself definitely in Egypt. . . . This is a bad prelude for the ultimate discussion of reforms to be imposed on Turkey."

The Austrian press reminds Greece that she would have done better to accept Germany's advice. The *Neuzet*, *Pesti Naplo*, and *Pester Lloyd* declare that the German Emperor has not disappointed his friends, who are sure that he is anxious to preserve peace. The Russian papers are certain that Germany and Russia act in perfect harmony.

The end of the war is thought to be near. The Greek troops have not recovered from their reverses, and the influx of foreign volunteers is neither strong nor valuable. Already the *Acropolis*, Athens, urges the King to ask personally for the intervention of his royal and imperial cousins. It is interesting to note what the Sultan was prepared to grant in order to preserve peace. The very reliable *Politique Coloniale*, Paris, publishes the following terms prepared by Abdul Hamid before the war:

"Crete to remain officially a part of the Turkish Empire, but garrisoned by Greek troops and ruled by a Greek governor, appointed by the Sultan and King George jointly.
"Crete to pay an annual tribute, which may be bought off.
"Greece to respect the Sultan's European possessions. The Sultan to consent to a new boundary line in Epirus."

These terms the Greek Government wished to accept, but the "*Ethnike Hetaira*," which secret society is stronger than the Government, refused its assent, sent its troops—armed and uniformed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

like the Greek regulars—into Macedonia, and the war began. To-day, according to the *Independance Belge*, Brussels, Turkey will refuse to evacuate Larissa until the Greeks have left Crete. Germany, Russia, and Austria are said to regard this as perfectly just.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN VIEWS ON OUR ARBITRATION BILL.

THE Radical *Daily Chronicle* (London), one of the few London papers that has not until recently joined in attacks upon Germany and everything German, is informed *via* Washington that the Anglo-American arbitration treaty would not have been mutilated in the Senate if foreign powers had kept their fingers out of the pie. Germany and Russia, however, did not like this attempt to unite the Anglo-Saxon race, and their representatives, especially the German ones, set to work as lobbyists to kill the measure. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* wonders if the charge of corruption against the Senate is likely to render that body more friendly to England. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"What could Germany, or, for that matter, Russia, gain by such a step? England and America have agreed fairly well so far, and their differences will not be put out of the world by a treaty. It is well known to everybody, even to the English press, that there are many reasons why the Senate 'amended to death' this treaty. Many of the Senators secretly hate England. Further, the Senate is accustomed to act in opposition to the other factors of government, in order to prove that it is the chief power in the land. The new President has indorsed the treaty most enthusiastically; that was reason enough for the Senate to persist in its opposition. English papers have pointed this out often enough. But it is the correct thing to-day to paint Germany black, and so *The Daily Chronicle* must follow suit."

The *Kieler Zeitung*, Kiel, points out that an English paper could not be kept going if it did not attack some foreign government. The American Senate, thinks our contemporary, is not likely to be composed of fools who would vote in direct opposition to public opinion. But England chooses to believe that the Senate is arbitrary, and that body must be content to bear the odium just as the German Emperor must bear with composure the insults heaped upon him because he acts in accordance with the wishes of his people. *The Speaker*, London, fears that there is nothing for Americans but to "grin and bear it," however much they may wish to see the treaty ratified in an acceptable form. It says:

"Apart from a revolution, which is not within sight, the American people must bear with their Senate, just as English Liberals bear with the House of Lords, relieving their minds now and then with execrations, but conscious all the time that for the most part matters are quite endurable. The world, even the free world, has not arrived at any ideal constitution yet, and when it does will probably discover that the ideal polity, being just one inch in advance of the general wisdom, is very nearly unendurable. We do not expect the Senate of the United States to be 'reformed' because of its failures, and only protest against being told that the Upper House of the effete old country is so very much worse."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"It is alleged that Russia and Germany have stuck at hardly anything to prevent the treaty being ratified in its original effective form. We can hardly believe that this is true, as we certainly hope that it is not. Anything less justifiable, anything more opposed to the comity of nations, could hardly be imagined. But if it is true, it is infinitely more disgraceful to the United States Senators than to the two powers who are accused of these private intrigues. What could be more humiliating than that Americans should, in a question exclusively affecting England and America, 'take their orders' (to quote the phrase current in another connection) from the Czar and the German Emperor?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POSTAL UNION AND ITS CREATOR.

THE Fifth International Congress of the Postal Union, which began its deliberations the other day at Washington, will probably discuss the advisability of introducing an international postage-stamp, to facilitate still further the rapidity and ease with which correspondence can be conducted in our times. The

DR. V. STEPHAN.

difficulties in the way of such a reform are chiefly to be found in the financial condition of some countries that are members of the Union.

The *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, says:

"The most important objection is that there are several states in the Postal Union whose money is nearly valueless, chiefly among the South American republics. If these states were permitted to print postage-stamps that would be received everywhere, they could enrich themselves by exporting stamps to countries whose financial condition is sound. The international conference which will take place in the United States may possibly solve the problem. German and Austrian officials suggest that the financially weak states should issue their stamps in accordance with the English gold standard. This would, no doubt, prevent the possibility of frauds."

Great Britain and her colonies seriously contemplate the introduction of an imperial postage-stamp, to be received at equal rates wherever the British flag flies. The Jubilee of the Queen would be commemorated in a most fitting manner by this. *The Home News*, London, says:

"In April, 1893, the House of Commons discussed a resolution declaring that the time had come when the charge for the transmission of letters from the United Kingdom to all parts of the empire should be reduced to one penny per half-ounce, and a formal vote was not taken on the subject because Sir William Harcourt, then representing the Treasury, said that when the finances of the country permitted, and the assent of the colonies had been obtained, the Government were prepared to give effect to the proposal advocated by the resolution. Four years have elapsed; there has been surplus upon surplus, and the colonies have made it clear they would entertain no objection—why should they?—to the adoption of the penny rate by the mother country, provided they are left free to make the change or not as suits

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

their views. It would be good news that the fetters of red tape had at last been severed."

Unfortunately the man who created the International Postal Union, and who looked forward with much pleasure to the opportunity of visiting America in connection with the present congress, died April 8, at the age of sixty-six years. The career of von Stephan is, perhaps, best described in the obituary notice of *The Saturday Review*, London, a paper usually much opposed to men and things "made in Germany." It says:

"Stephan was permanent Minister; regardless of the passing of Kaisers and Chancellors, he remained at his post decade after decade, elaborating and improving the service to which he devoted his life, the most perfect piece of bureaucratic machinery ever constructed. All our modern postal improvements were at work for years in Germany before the obstructives at St. Martin's-le-Grand could be persuaded to admit their existence. The parcel post and the money-order system in especial owe everything to Stephan, England generally following at an interval of from ten to twenty years; indeed, in some respects she shows little sign of following even yet. But it is the leading part which he played in the establishment of the Postal Union, which now includes almost every state with any pretense to civilization, that entitles him to the gratitude not only of his own country but of the civilized world. But for his whole-hearted zeal and extraordinary energy the work of international postal reform, which is now practically completed, might have been stifled in its infancy by the jealousies of the contracting states."

Von Stephan was appointed to a clerkship in the Berlin post-office because he knew more than any one else, having learned French, English, Italian, Spanish, and Russian, to fit himself for the position he sought. He rose to the highest rank and maintained his position because he did his work better than any one else could have done it. His most important work was undoubtedly the introduction of the International Postal Union. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, say on this subject:

"There have been greater deeds, but none that have had happier results. The statesman and the general must shed rivers of blood to attain their object. The inventor often does not see the results of his work appreciated during his lifetime. The Postal Union was appreciated and gave pleasure from the day it came into force. It is a tie that binds together the states of the earth, but it is no irksome chain. Bloody wars have been waged to obtain the abrogation of a treaty, but the Postal Union does not impose such cast-iron bondage. Any state can leave the Union upon very easy terms, yet it is very doubtful if ever a state will do so, for this Union is a benefit to all, while it does not hurt any one. Even if a state should consider it advantageous to leave the Union, the others could not be made to suffer by such a step. When the Union was created, it was not nearly as strong as now, yet none of the countries which formed it have lost by it. Over a thousand million souls benefit to-day by its cheap and quick delivery of correspondence, while less than four hundred millions, chiefly in a backward state of civilization, remain outside of its jurisdiction."— *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN JAPAN OPPOSE RUSSIA?

THERE is little doubt that Japan is nerving herself for a struggle with Russia, and that she will not put it off when her fleet has been increased to the necessary number of ships. Japan has always regarded Korea as a sort of dependency, and the fact that the Hermit Kingdom is now largely under Russian influence is very galling to the Japanese, who feel robbed of the fruits of their victory over China. Japanese temper is not likely to be improved by the critical comments of the English press in the Far East. *The Press*, Hongkong, says:

"Is Russia to be blamed for seizing every opportunity to become the real ruler of Korea? We think not. For years Japan was given a comparatively free hand in the kingdom, with the result that the country was in a state of turmoil from one year's end to the other; bloody rebellions were constantly breaking out, and the chaotic condition of the capital was a source of serious danger to neighboring states."

In England people think differently. The writer of a series of long articles in *The St. James's Gazette* admits that Russia has done nothing but allow the King and Government of Korea to return to their accustomed corruption, while Japan was anxious to introduce the justice and equity for which her own administration is known.

There is a general impression in Europe that Japan has an advantage over Russia in many ways. Education is further advanced in Japan, thinks the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, and Lord Reoy is probably not far wrong when he predicts that we will have to learn from the Japanese scientist before long. Her technical schools are excellent, and she has ceased to have need of foreign instructors and engineers. But Japan's real strength lies admittedly in her freedom from corruption. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"At first sight, if the respective bulk of the two powers be simply taken into consideration, the notion of Japan as a serious antagonist to Russia appears ridiculous. But it has to be remembered that the comparison should not be regarded so much as one between Japan and Russia in Europe as between Japan and Russia in East Asia. . . . True, China is a different antagonist to Russia; but, just as Japan overcame the former because of the rottenness and corruption of Chinese administration, so she will have some advantage from the same cause in a struggle with the latter. There is corruption in every branch of Russian administration, from the most exalted bureau down to the humblest district office, and its ravages become more evident the further we get from the center of government. Everywhere one meets with scamped work, resulting from the method of 'squeeze,' which has delayed the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway; and if Russian vessels ever come into conflict with those of another power, it will be found that the same policy has been at work to diminish the fighting capacity of the navy."

EUROPEAN DISTRUST OF ENGLAND.

OF much greater international importance than the Greco-Turkish war is the silent but determined opposition offered to England by the powers, especially Russia, Austria, and Germany. The suspicion is widely expressed that England fostered the discontent of Crete in the hope that a general European war would be the result of her machinations, during which she could annex what portion of the globe she desired, and destroy the irksome commercial competition of Germany. In Russia there is little doubt that England is playing a double game. The able St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, Brussels, summarizes Russian opinion as follows:

It is believed here that England adheres to the concert solely to break it up or at least to paralyze it, and this irritates the Russian Government very much. If England were true, she would have consented to prevent the war by a blockade of the Greek ports. But the powers are determined to resist to the utmost all British attempts to disturb their harmony, especially as the wise moderation of the Turks removes all excuse for that partitioning of the Ottoman Empire which Great Britain is so anxious to bring about.

There is no proof presented that official England encouraged Greece in her attack upon Turkey, and, as a German contemporary remarks, the Greeks would let the cat out of the bag now that they are beaten. But such responsible German papers as the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and the *National Zeitung*, not to speak of the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, assert openly that England would make use of the fact that the attention of the powers is occupied elsewhere to extend her power in Africa. A new expedition will start toward the Sudan, the British army in South Africa has been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

increased, and a powerful British squadron is assembled on the South African coast, strong enough to seize any port if no one is looking. That there is a strong sentiment worked up in England in favor of making war upon the Transvaal if that state can be attacked by itself, seems to be undoubted. The British financial papers are unanimous on that point. Mr. Wilson, city editor of *The Investors' Review*, states the situation as follows:

"Quite a number of people ardently desire a war in South Africa, because it might serve to bury many failures and not a few infamies. Nearly the whole band of Rand and Kimberley financial millionaires, for example, would be glad to see a row. Above all, the emancipated 'boodlers' behind the Chartered Company. . . . Why? Because the day of reckoning and exposure draws near. *It will be impossible to conceal many months longer the utter nakedness of the land in Rhodesia*, and then the nation will wake up to the consciousness that it has been fooled. In like manner, the finance companies, whose shares were bought up greedily at preposterous premiums when the fit was on, are now face to face with an acknowledgment of their delusive and not infrequently fraudulent character. . . . The whole affair could easily and plausibly be ascribed to a fratricidal strife of the rogues' own fomenting."

With regard to South Africa, however, Germany is very watchful, and it is now openly acknowledged by the German papers that Germany assists Russia in the Balkan question to have her support in the South African question. Hence the English press are very bitter against Germany. Most of the English papers contain constantly some insults, some taunts, or some accusations against Germany and her Emperor. An anti-German League has been formed, for the purpose of combating everything German, and the *entente* between the three emperors of Austria, Russia, and Germany is described as a distinct menace to civilization. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"They are all three, in different degrees, autocratic as regards all foreign affairs. They are all convinced that their duty is to themselves and their subjects rather than to the world, and that general considerations of humanity, even in an extreme case like that of the Armenians, ought not to be permitted to deflect their policy. . . . They are, when united, practically unassailable, except at the cost of a war which no nation, unless its existence were threatened or it was insulted past human endurance, would dream of undertaking. Nobody would fight to prevent a return to the *status quo ante bellum*. . . . One can not help believing that three sovereigns who are consulting together and whose interests bind them to avoid disaster by uniting, who recognize no compelling force except expediency, and who are forced to arrive at a decision of some kind, will when the hour of decision arrives be found to be united. That would be for Europe a very serious, if not altogether lamentable, discovery."

The Germans object chiefly to the English assumption that "England has patented civilization," but they affect to welcome the possibility that Englishmen all over the world will vent their humor upon the Germans until the latter are goaded into reprisals. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"The English press is following its usual tactics. By perversion and insinuation it endeavors to picture the Germans as a barbarous race, whose destruction must be encompassed, if civilization is to be saved. German officers lead the barbarous Turk,* the Emperor is a crazy autocrat, and so forth. But this is not likely to turn Germany from her course. We are not mendacious enough to pose as a champions of the whole world. We champion our own cause only. The English have chosen to regard themselves superior to the German, who was willing to settle on English territory without questioning the authority of the Briton. It is the Englishman's own fault that we are forced to oppose him in the race for empires."

But the real balance of power is evidently held by France, and France is not satisfied with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's plain declaration that England will hold Egypt forever. The *Eclair*, Paris, says:

"The seriousness of the situation in the Balkan should not cause France to allow her attention to be diverted from British intrigue in Egypt. But altho the Egyptian question has much interest for us, the Transvaal question is still more important. Will England and Germany clash there? We hope that a rapid conclusion of the war in the East will leave Germany's hands freer than Great Britain will like, and that we shall then witness a duel from which we will obtain some benefits."

The possibility of an alliance between France and Germany is not disregarded by the English press, as the absence of a German navy is regarded as the chief safeguard against attacks from the hated Teuton. Curiously enough, the fact that France, like Germany, has universal military service, is looked upon as the best protection for England. *The Friend of India*, discussing a possible attack upon Great Britain's possessions, says:

"We have no love for the system of universal military conscription, but it has beyond all doubt this great virtue, that in any country which has passed beyond the autocratic phase of government, it renders all schemes of distant conquest impossible. It does so in two ways. First, short service must accompany the conscription wherever it is enforced; and distant expeditions, as France has found to her cost, can not be carried out successfully by an army recruited on the short-service system. Secondly, the conscription itself is the cause of so great loss and derangement in all the business of civil life, that it could not be enforced on an intelligent and liberty-loving people on any pretext less potent, or appealing less powerfully to the conscience of each individual citizen, than the defense of the Fatherland. . . . Whatever French politicians might design—it is absolutely certain that the French people would cry 'Halt!' long before Aden and Colombo had fallen into French hands."

The London *Spectator* is inclined to think that America would come to the rescue if England were in danger.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

* The German officers who are in the Turkish service are v. Grumbkow, a Prussian general who advises the Sultan in military matters; Vice-Admiral Kalan v. Hofe, who has lately been asked to organize the navy and who found it in an almost helpless condition; Brigadier-General v. Brockdorf, who instructed the cavalry officers; and two officers who teach German at the military academy. A former Prussian corporal, who superintends the Sultan's stables with the rank of a captain, can not well be counted among these. None of these are in the field. There are, however, a number of Turkish officers trained in Germany, who speak German well.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

AN American engineer reports that an enormous amount of swindling is carried on in the Transvaal gold-mines. Costly machinery is imported from America and fitted up before there is a certainty that a mine will pay. This is done, of course, for the benefit of the company promoters, who can catch "the sort of people that never die out" so much easier if a mine is in full working order.

ENGLISHMEN jealous of their country's honor deeply feel the disgrace of the Jameson raid, and would go to great lengths to undo the unfortunate deed. *The Westminster Gazette* says: "We can not help thinking that the item 'moral and intellectual damage' in the little bill which President Krüger has just presented has got put on the wrong side of the account. For it is this country which has had all the kicks and no ha'pence in consequence of the raid. But in any event it is the Chartered Company which has to pay, and we suggest as an interesting problem—if the company pays a million to the Transvaal for 'moral and intellectual damage,' how much ought to be paid to England for similar damage? A German contemporary remarks that a similar feeling moves even the most jingoistic English papers. They abuse the Boers to find an excuse for a deed which, in their hearts, they regard as inexcusable.

AS the Reinachs, Meyers, Herzes, Artons, etc., rule in France, their coreligionists are beginning to rule in England. *Justice*, London, says on this point: "We Social Democrats owe too much to the work of Jews to have any of that bitter anti-Semitic feeling which shows itself so brutally, at times, on the Continent of Europe. But we think our Jew comrades will themselves admit that it becomes rather grotesque when two foreign money-grabbers of their race, Schlesinger-Sinclair and Raphael, contest the representation of the old English borough of Romford, at the same time that another of them, Allhusen by name, gets in for the cathedral city of Salisbury, and a fourth, the man Phillips, runs an Englishman out of the Mansion House. George Meredith wrote of "One of our Conquerors." But now they come not in single spies, but in battalions. The newspaper press, like the House of Commons, is almost owned by them."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

"FINEST HOAX OF THE CENTURY."

"DIANA VAUGHAN" stands forth at last revealed. And who is "Diana Vaughan"? That is precisely the question that great prelates of Europe and a great public of lesser folk have been asking for several years. During that time some startling "exposures" have come of Masonic leagues with the devil, ratified by the devil's own signature [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 7, 1896), which exposures were vouched for by "Diana Vaughan." She told wonderful stories that found many believers. She had been a Mason and had been made "Palladian Grand Mistress of the Supreme and Mysterious Lodge of Universal Freemasonry." In this capacity she became married to the devil, who is the being really worshiped and obeyed by the innermost circle of the Masonic order. Her confessions of these terrible things have received credence and encouragement from high officials in the Catholic Church, and an anti-Masonic congress devoted time to the consideration of her reliability, but without being able to decide the matter. Now the perpetrator of the hoax, M. Leo Taxil, confesses and gloats over having originated "the finest hoax of the century," while his exasperated victims have to be kept from laying violent hands upon him by the police. The story of Taxil's confession is told in the Paris correspondence to the London *Telegraph*, and we take it in abbreviated form from *The Westminster Gazette* (April 21):

"After these monstrosities [already referred to] had been launched, other publications entitled 'Memoirs of an ex-Palladist' and 'The Eucharistic Novena announced that Diana Vaughan had been converted to Catholicism. She was patronized, altho she had never been seen, by Cardinal Parocchi, and even by the Pope himself. Leo Taxil published her fame far and wide in religious newspapers and periodicals, but in spite of all this some Catholics began to have strong suspicions, and at an anti-Masonic congress held last year in Trent her existence was denied. Sceptics and unbelievers who refused to regard Diana as aught but a mythical personage persistently called on M. Taxil to produce her in the flesh, and to let her be seen and heard. This the supposed convert promised to do, and he accordingly convoked a meeting, which took place in the Geographical Society's hall on the Boulevard Saint-Germain, and was attended by many persons, including numerous priests. It was promised that Diana would make statements about Palladism, the full truths of which were not to be revealed until 1912. There were also to be luminous projections showing a Palladist as one of the Magi, and the pact which he had made with the serpent cut in three; the treaty between Thomas Vaughan and Lucifer, son of the Morning; photographs of Albert Pike, Miss Liliana Pike, John Vaughan, and the damsel herself, who was supposed to have contracted a diabolical marriage.

"All this imposture was frankly and audaciously unveiled by its organizer amid scenes of protestation and uproar. M. Taxil calmly announced that he was born a perpetrator of jokes at the expense of credulous humanity. *Fumisterie* was the foundation of his character as a Marseilles man, and at the age of nineteen he had terrified his fellow townsmen by announcing that the port of the southern city was invaded by sharks of the most terrible species. He also announced that there was a lost city under the Lake of Geneva; and some people believed that they saw cafés-chantants, houses, and gardens deep down in the recesses of blue Lake Leman. A Polish archeologist even went so far as to write a treatise on the matter, in which he said that he had perceived something like an equestrian statue at the bottom of the inland sea immortalized by Gibbon, Rousseau, Byron, and Mme. de Staël. Then Taxil started the Diana Vaughan hoax. He was prayed for by fervent monks and nuns, who almost regarded him as a father of the church and a candidate for canonization, since he unmasked the Freemasons and brought over to Catholicity women wedded to devils. At Rome he was received with open arms, and had an audience at the Vatican; but, as he assured his astonished auditors, he was only a false convert, and Diana Vaughan was merely a typewriting woman whom he employed as a secretary at £6 per month. In this capacity she wrote and signed letters dictated by Taxil himself, and addressed to high prelates.

"All this was calmly and sardonically uttered by the speaker, who said to the priests and Catholic writers present that he sincerely thanked them and the bishops for having assisted him in organizing the finest hoax of the century, and one which crowned his career. Taxil was vigorously hooted as he uttered these words, and the Abbé Garnier, a muscular Christian and militant Catholic, who edits a paper, called the speaker most terrible names, and lamented that he had left his big stick at the door. On leaving the hall of meeting, Taxil had to be protected by the police, who were in strong force, and he was followed not only by angry Catholics, but by persons who took up the cause of the Freemasons."

Wood Mosaic of Sawdust.—"In the reports of the Industrial Union," says *The Yale Scientific Monthly*, April, "mention is made of a new process of floor mosaic. Small particles of wood, as sawdust, wood flour, and fine shavings, are treated first with a mixture of shellac and alcohol, and then with a cement made of curd and slacked lime. While this mixture is still damp it is put into hot molds of the desired shape and size and placed under pressure. The joint action of the heat and pressure unite the wood most thoroughly with both the shellac and the cement. After a few minutes the compound is taken out of the molds when it is thoroughly cooled and hardened. Great care is necessary that no foreign substances, especially of an oily nature, be present, as it would prevent the cement from being absorbed into the pores of the wood. In making different colored mosaic the natural color of the woods used is taken into consideration, then the wood itself is dyed, and lastly dyes dissolved in alcohol are mixed with the shellac. The process is then performed as before. In spite of its hardness this compound possesses all the perfection of wood, so that it is particularly well adapted for use as a floor covering in living rooms and private dwellings. An important advantage over all other processes of manufacturing mosaic floors is that it is not affected by any change of temperature."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Herbert Spencer as an Ally of Religion.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

It is interesting to note how upon the completion of the "Synthetic Philosophy" the religious press as quoted by THE LITERARY DIGEST (March 27) are joyfully recognizing the profoundest philosopher of the nineteenth century as the great ally of religion. This recalls an incident in conversation by the writer with the lamented founder of *The Popular Science Monthly*, the first to introduce Spencer to American readers, and the ablest exponent of the Spencerian philosophy in this country, the late Prof. E. L. Youmans. Professor Youmans said, in his usual vigorous and enthusiastic way: "Spencer's philosophy is the only logical halting-place between the present religious position and blank materialism, and it *is* a halting-place, and in time this will be seen." It is now bound to accept Professor Fiske's interpretation that Spencer's "Unknowable," and "The Infinite and Eternal Energy from whence all things precede," are only other names for "Our Father," "God." Ultimate science demonstrates the existence of this "Infinite and Eternal Energy" as "the profoundest fact in the knowable universe," to quote President McCosh, and upon this all philosophy must be based. Is it not because of the recognition of this fact that Prof. John Fiske predicts in the near future the greatest religious revival which the world has ever seen?

W. B. STICKNEY, A.M.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The Harbor at Galveston.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Quoting from a paper by Mr. W. J. Sherman, of St. Louis, THE DIGEST publishes the following in regard to the harbor at Galveston, Texas, viz:—"this inviting harbor, capable of floating the navies of the entire world."

If THE DIGEST will refer to United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 520, it will be seen what an imagination the writer, Mr. Sherman, has.

A space about three nautical miles in length and three-quarters nautical mile in width is not capable of floating the navies of the entire world, or even the navy of the United States (leaving out of the question the fact that some of the vessels of the latter might not be able to cross the bar).

Galveston Bay is a large expanse of water, nearly all of which is from six to ten feet in depth.

Mr. Sherman states that it is about *three miles* from the northeast end of Galveston Island to Bolivar Point. Chart No. 520 shows this distance to be about one and one half nautical miles, with a navigable width of not quite three-quarters nautical mile for vessels drawing fifteen feet or over.

A READER.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Actual Sales in April.—"Nearly all will be astonished to learn that actual sales in April by leading houses in each line of business in the principal cities east of the Rocky Mountains average only about 10 per cent. less than in April, 1892, the year of largest business hitherto, and were 6.1 per cent. more than in the same month last year. Yet this is the summary of 357 reports, each covering actual sales of leading merchants in a line of business in one of fourteen cities, which are given by cities and by different branches of trade in this issue. They are especially encouraging in view of the great fall of prices within five years, and the exceptional floods and other retarding influences this year. While speculative business in nearly all lines is small, and does not swell clearing-house returns as in previous years, the volume of legitimate trade shows no corresponding decrease, and the fact is one of the highest importance in all business calculations. Moreover, returns of failures for April by branches of business, given only by the mercantile agency, show decrease in number, amount and average of liabilities in almost every branch of trade, and in nearly all branches of manufacture except cotton, altho failures of five New Bedford mills for $7,990,734 make the total defaulted liabilities for the month 40 per cent. larger than last year, 60 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 32 per cent. larger than 1894. . . . Failures for the week have been 221 to 238 last year [*Bradstreet's*, 228 to 267].—*Dun's Review, May 8.*

Business Features and Analysis of Prices.—"Favorable business features this week include the continued decline of water in flooded districts of the Mississippi River valley, in a portion of which planting has begun; better demand for staples at Baltimore, St. Louis, Omaha, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Sioux Falls; larger sales of iron ore to Western furnaces, and a revival of activity among country merchants in some Central Western States.

"Unfavorable trade features include the further decline of prices for Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, with production of pig iron in excess of consumption, and the prospect favorable for blowing out a number of stacks. Cool weather West has checked the retail demand, and complaints are received from wholesale dealers in shoes, clothing, and dry-goods. Low temperature has retarded the growth of cotton and corn in Texas, and in Kentucky the leaf tobacco crop will be short. The lake trade outlook is not satisfactory; the movement of building materials is slow; mercantile collections show no improvement, and spring trade in general continues disappointing.

"In addition to the weakness in iron and steel, lower quotations are reported for leather, wheat-flour, cotton, print cloths, spirits of turpentine, and rosin; but there have been advances for wheat, Indian corn, oats, lard, coffee, sugar, and petroleum. An analysis of prices of ninety-eight staple articles, products, produce, and live stock at quarterly intervals for seven years enables *Bradstreet's* to formulate an 'index number,' characterizing the general movement, which on October 1, 1890, was 114,171, and, immediately after the Baring crash, 101,741, when there was a slight advance, followed by a steady decline to 86,439 on July 1, 1892, when quotations advanced, as shown by the index number 101,790 on April 1, 1893, just prior to the panic. Shrinkage from that date was practically continuous until July 1, 1896, when the index number was 67,182, from which it advanced to 75,044 January 1, 1897, but reacted, owing largely to the break in iron and steel prices, to 74,915 on April 1, 1897."—*Bradstreet's, May 8.*

Trade Dull in Canada.—"There are no new features of general trade in the Canadian Dominion, relatively greatest activity being among dealers in groceries, hardware, and dry-goods. On the whole, trade there is dull, and the new tariff is reported to have closed some factories temporarily. At Halifax there is only a fair amount of business, and collections are disappointing. St. John, N. B., reports the largest exports of lumber to the United States for any week during the season. The Newfoundland sealing season is much below the average. There are 39 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 31 last week, 38 in the week one year ago, 27 two years ago, and 30 in the like week of 1894. [*Dun's Review*, 36 to 24 last year.] The week's bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to $21,212,000, about 5 per cent. more than last week, and 1 per cent. more than in the like week last year."—*Bradstreet's, May 8.*

"Pearl top" is nothing.
"Pearl glass" is nothing.
"Index to Chimneys" is nothing.
"Macbeth" with the shape we make for your lamp is all.
We'll send you the Index; look out for the rest yourself.
Geo A Macbeth Co
Pittsburgh Pa

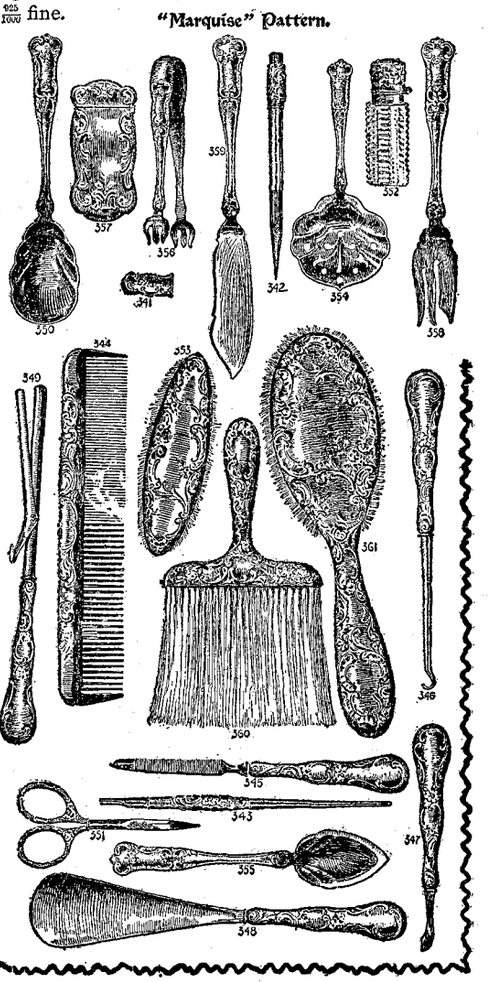
Gorham Sterling Silver as Premiums

For Trademarks from Dunham's Cocoanut to attract New Customers.

Each article bears the trademark of the Gorham Mfg. Co., which is everywhere recognized as the highest guarantee of artistic and intrinsic value. All articles are of standard size and 925/1000 fine.

"Marquise" Pattern.

341. TIE CLASP. *Retails at* 75 cents. Trademarks from 5 lbs. (or from ½ lb. and 36 cts.)
342. PENCIL PROTECTOR. *Retails at* $1.00. Trademarks from 7 lbs. (or from ½ lb. and 46 cts.)
343. PEN HOLDER. *Retails at* $2.00. Trademarks from 13 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and 86 cts.)
344. HAIR COMB. *Retails at* $2.00. Trademarks from 13 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and 86 cts.)
345. NAIL FILE. *Retails at* $2.00. Trademarks from 13 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and 86 cts.)
346. BUTTON HOOK. *Retails at* $2.00. Trademarks from 13 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and 86 cts.)
347. CUTICLE KNIFE. *Retails at* $2.00. Trademarks from 13 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and 86 cts.)
348. SHOE HORN. *Retails at* $2.25. Trademarks from 15 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.00.)
349. CURLING TONGS. *Retails at* $2.25. Trademarks from 15 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.00.)
350. SUGAR SPOON (gilded bowl). *Retails at* $2.25. Trademarks from 15 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.00.)
351. MANICURE SCISSORS (curved). *Retails* $2.75. Trademarks from 18 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.35.)
352. SALTS BOTTLE (gilded top). *Retails at* $3.00. Trademarks from 20 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.40.)
353. HAT BRUSH. *Retails at* $3.00. Trademarks from 20 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.40.)
354. BON BON SPOON (gilded bowl). *Retails at* $3.00. Trademarks from 20 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.40.)
355. ORANGE SPOON (gilded bowl). *Retails at* $3.00. Trademarks from 20 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.40.)
356. SUGAR TONGS. *Retails at* $3.25. Trademarks from 21 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.50.)
357. MATCH BOX (gold lined). *Retails at* $3.25. Trademarks from 21 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.50.)
358. PICKLE FORK (gilded tines). *Retails at* $3.50. Trademarks from 23 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.65.)
359. BUTTER KNIFE. *Retails at* $3.50. Trademarks from 23 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $1.65.)
360. BONNET BRUSH. *Retails at* $4.50. Trademarks from 30 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $2.15.)
361. HAIR BRUSH. *Retails at* $7.00. Trademarks from 46 lbs. (or from 1 lb. and $3.35.)



DUNHAM'S COCOANUT is sold in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages at 10c., 20c. and 40c. each, by 400,000 grocers. It is perfectly digestible, and is better than fresh cocoanut for all purposes. Annual sales 12,000,000 packages.

DIRECTIONS.

Premiums are offered for trademarks alone, or for part trademarks and part cash, as specified. They can NOT be obtained for cash alone. We require the trademarks from both front and back of each package. Stamps accepted in amounts less than one dollar. Any amount of currency can be sent by registered mail, or by Money Order or Postal Note. No advertising marks on premiums. All charges will be fully prepaid. Order by numbers. Give your full address.

Address Premium Department Z.,
DUNHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
5, 7 and 9 James Slip, New York, N.Y.

CRAWFORD BICYCLES

$50

Tandems, $100
Boys' and Girls' Bicycles
$45, $40, $35

Simple, durable machines of fine workmanship and handsome finish.
Guaranteed for one year.
CRAWFORD MFG. CO.
Send for Catalogue. Hagerstown, Md.

Kava-Kava Cures Kidneys,

Rheumatism, Bladder or other diseases caused by the poison of **Uric Acid** in the **Blood.** This Wonderful Shrub is the latest botanic discovery. Even **Bright's Disease** is cured by it. In two years it has cured 30,000 cases in Europe and America. A large case is sent to you by mail entirely **Free,** for introduction, and to prove its powers. Address The **Church Kidney Cure Co.,** 414 Fourth Avenue, **New York.**

"Sanitas" Book Free.

DIGEST readers who are interested in the important matter of disinfecting, are advised to write for a booklet (free), entitled "How to Disinfect." Address The American and Continental "Sanitas" Co., 636 West 55th Street, New York, mentioning THE DIGEST.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Current Events.

Monday, May 3.

Negotiations in favor of an armistice, and preparations for battle at Volo, Velestino, and Pharsalos are reported; panic prevails in Arta; King George is suffering from cardiacal spasms.

In the Senate Mr. Morgan's Cuban resolution and the Anglo-American arbitration treaty are discussed. . . . The House debates Speaker Reed's policy of not appointing committees, and defeats a motion to appoint them by a vote of 124 to 52. . . . Agreement is made to report the tariff bill to the Senate finance committee. . . . A receiver is appointed at Knoxville, Tenn., for the Interstate Library Association. . . . Damage by fire in Pittsburg, Pa. (Sunday night) is placed at $3,000,000. . . . Woolson Morse, comic-opera composer, dies in New York.

Tuesday, May 4.

The Greek cabinet in session is said to have decided to continue the war; cabinet ministers returning from Pharsalos advise discontinuance; a battle at Pentepigadia is in progress; no successor to Colonel Vassos, recalled from Crete, is appointed. . . . Over one hundred people, including many in the highest society, perish at a fire in a charity bazar in Paris. . . . Five anarchists are shot in Barcelona for their connection with a dynamite outrage. . . . The Spaniards capture Naic, in the Philippines.

In the Senate (alone in session) the tariff bill is reported from the finance committee, to be called up May 18; Messrs. Foraker and Gorman dispute over the sundry civil appropriation bill; the Free Homestead bill is passed. . . . It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway refuses to join in the Western passenger association. . . . The state senate investigating committee report on Philadelphia city departments. . . . Deaths: Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, Washington, D.C.; Joseph Thorne, inventor of type-setting machine, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Wednesday, May 5.

There is heavy fighting at Velestino and Pharsalos, Greeks claiming the advantage. . . . One hundred and eleven is the official number of reported victims of the Paris fire.

In the Senate (alone in session) the Anglo-American arbitration treaty is rejected, the vote standing 43 to 26; an amendment suspending President Cleveland's forest reserve order is offered to the sundry civil bill; the Republican caucus fills committee vacancies. . . . The President names Stanford Newel, of Minnesota, Minister to the Netherlands; W. J. Calhoun, special commissioner to Cuba, confers with the President. . . . The International Postal Congress, with delegates from fifty-five countries, opens in Washington. . . . Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, known as the "Father of the Greenback," dies in Buffalo. . . . Governor Black signs the Greater New York charter.

Thursday, May 6.

The Greek Army abandons Pharsalos, in Thessaly, after a pitched battle with the Turks, falling back to Domokos; the powers instruct their ministers at Athens and Constantinople to propose mediation. . . . In a speech before the Primrose League Lord Salisbury says that the peace of Europe is now on a better basis than ever before. . . . The Volksraad repeals the Transvaal immigration law, to which England objected.

The Senate passes the sundry civil bill with an amendment revoking President Cleveland's forest reserve order; Mr. Bacon introduces a resolution declaring arbitration to be the policy of this country. . . . The House adopts a rule providing that sessions be held only on Mondays and Thursdays hereafter. . . . Conventions: National Municipal League, Louisville, Ky.; North American Gymnastic Union, St. Louis.

Friday, May 7.

It is asserted that the King of Greece has asked the mediation of the powers. . . . The Duc d'Aumale dies in Zucco, Sicily, from the shock caused by the death of the Duchess d'Alençon in the Paris fire.

Ex-Senator Call withdraws from the contest for the Florida senatorship. . . . A tree is planted at Grant's tomb for Li Hung Chang. . . . Princeton wins the Yale-Princeton debate at New Haven.

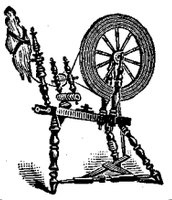
Saturday, May 8.

The withdrawal of Greek forces from Greece is expected; Turkish forces occupy Volo.

Republican members of the Senate finance committee compare proposed tariff rates with previous schedules. . . . W. J. Calhoun, special commissioner, starts for Cuba. . . . Judge Sage, United States district court, Cleveland, makes an injunction permanent against consolidated steel company strikers. . . . The governor of Iowa signs a liquor law allowing manufacturing.

Sunday, May 9.

It is reported that Greece has made a written request for mediation to the representatives of the powers at Athens; favorable replies have been received from all the ministers except Germany's. . . . Capital punishment is abolished in Nicaragua. . . . Riots occur at the municipal elections in Spain.



Registered Trade Mark.

The Group of Summer Suitings

Which is to be found at The Linen Store includes Linen Lawns, Dimities, Organdies, Piques, Percales, Linen Batistes, Madras Cloth, Cheviot and Oxford Cloths, Azalee, Brillantee, Batiste-Broche and Dauphine Cloth, Etamine, Galatea Cloth, Silk Weft Zephyr, Linen Duck, Crashes, and other heavy materials suitable for skirts.

Such a variety of fabrics affords almost unlimited opportunity for choice—in weight, color, and design.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

You Will Make No Mistake

When taking out Life Insurance in

The Prudential

The PRUDENTIAL has the STRENGTH of GIBRALTAR.

A solid, reliable Company, with years of experience and Millions of Dollars behind it.

Assets,	- -	$19,541,827
Income,	- -	14,158,445
Surplus,	- -	4,034,116

Send for information.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America,

Home Office, Newark, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Over Exertion of Brain or Body.
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain, and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.

Phaetons, Buggies Carriages, Traps, Harness, Saddles,

30 Per Cent Saved by Buying Direct from our Factory.

Vehicles, $10 to $300. Harness, $5 to $100. All work guaranteed as represented and sent on approval. Write for our new Illust. Catalog, showing all the latest designs and prettiest styles. Our goods received highest awards, World's Fair & Atlanta Expo.

Alliance Carriage Co., 256 Court St., Cincinnati, O.

YELLOW KID -PINS- BLACK CAT

The Latest Fancies Novelties.

To place our great 112 page catalogue of 3000 useful Inventions and Novelties in your hands, we send you one each "Yellow Kid," beautifully decorated in hard enamel, 5 colors, and "Black Cat," carved jet, firey colored stone eyes FREE. Send 10c. stamps for postage, etc. Suitable for lady or gent; 6 for 25c.; 15, 50c.; 36, $1.00

AGENTS WANTED.

INGERSOLL & BRO., Dept. No. 17 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Free to Our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALS.

LITERARY DIPLOMATS.—The New York *Times* gives a list of sixty-two men of letters who have been sent abroad to represent this Government at foreign courts:

John Adams, Charles Francis Adams, W. L. Alden, R. B. Anderson, James B. Angell, Wm. W. Astor, Adam Badeau, George Bancroft, Joel Barlow, Samuel G. W. Benjamin, John Bigelow, George H. Boker, John R. Brodhead, J. R. Browne, Lewis Cass, S. S. Cox, Caleb Cushing, Richard Henry Dana, J. C. B. Davis, Silas Deane, J. A. Dix, Edward Everett, Theodore S. Fay, T. M. Foote, J. M. Francis, Benjamin Franklin, Albert Gallatin, John Hay, Francis Bret Harte, Nathaniel Hawthorne, H. W. Hilliard, W. D. Howells, Washington Irving, Thomas Jefferson, Rufus King, M. B. Lamar, R. R. Livingston, James Russell Lowell, Gouverneur Morris, John Lothrop Motley, H. C. Murphy, Thomas Paine, Peter Parker, John Howard Paine, Horace Porter, J. M. Read, Whitelaw Reid, W. C. Rives, Carl Schurz, Eugene Schuyler, Charles Emory Smith, W. R. Sperry, E. G. Squier, Oscar S. Straus, Bayard Taylor, Hannis Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, C. K. Tuckerman, Lew Wallace, J. B. Webb, Andrew D. White, John Russell Young.

QUEEN VICTORIA SMILED.—Among the anecdotes in circulation anent the coming jubilee in honor of Queen Victoria, the New York *Herald* retells the following:

"The tradition that 'the Queen never smiles' is old in England, as old as her reign. The hundreds of photographs of Her Majesty sold in all parts of the world invariably show the one expression, the heaviness of the face accentuated by the pronounced droop of the long upper lip.

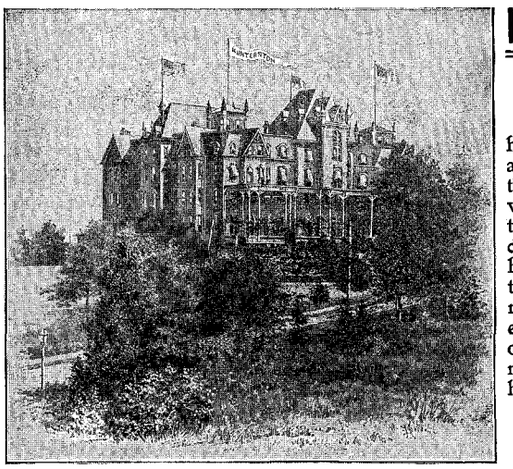
"But, nevertheless, the Queen does smile. A number of years ago, Charles Knight, a photographer at Newport, Isle of Wight, secured a likeness of her which shows Her Majesty, not merely *smiling*, but *broadly laughing*.

"How did it happen that such a likeness was obtained? In this way: The Queen was visiting Newport. The mayor of the city was presenting in a verbose and fulsome speech a magnificent bouquet. He had carefully committed the speech to memory, but in his anxiety to make a favorable impression, with his courtly manners, his pomp and splendor of royal velvet and fur-trimmed robe, medals, cocked hat, and cable chains of gold, he 'lost his place.'

"After some stammering and stuttering he suddenly shouted, 'I've forgotten the rest,' and stood gazing at the Queen like a stupid schoolboy on visitor's day. Then Her Majesty laughed outright, and the flustered and heartbroken mayor dropped the bouquet and fled. While the Queen was laughing, Knight, the photographer, took the picture."

STEPHEN GIRARD AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A statue of the eccentric Stephen Girard, founder of Girard College, is to be dedicated in Philadelphia this month. His exclusion of the clergy from the college by his will is said to have been made when he was eighty years of age during a time of feud among the Quakers and riots between Catholic factions. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says of his church relations:

"There is no doubt that Girard was born in the Roman Catholic Church, and that he regarded that faith long afterward with a languid, half kindly interest. His kinsmen were Catholics; his nieces, who lived with him, were Catholics, and the one that became the wife of the Baron l'Allemand, who was one of Napoleon Bonaparte's generals of artillery, was married to him in the old church of St. Augustine on Fourth street. Girard, moreover, paid pew rent in this church. This is probably the nearest approach that may be found in his mature years to personal identification with any church in Philadelphia. Yet he was not so much of a Catholic at the age of twenty-seven, when he married pretty Polly Lum, that he was not willing to have the ceremony performed by an Episcopalian minister in St. Paul's. It is true that he was buried, and that his body remained buried for sixteen years, in the graveyard of the German Catholic Church, at Sixth and Spruce streets. But this was due chiefly to the influence of the l'Allemands, in whose vault he was laid away. The priests refused to perform their offices for the dead; they fled from the gates when they saw the Masons coming with the coffin, and it was placed in the vault without any rite of religion."



HUNTERSTON HALL

FORMERLY .. ..
HOTEL NETHERWOOD

An ideal health resort and family hotel, only 45 minutes from New York and 90 minutes from Philadelphia, by the New Jersey Central R.R. Pure water, no mosquitoes, beautiful mountain scenery. Lovely roads for riding, driving, and cycling. Stabling for 50 horses, 300 large airy rooms with elevator, tiled floors and all first-class accommodations. Moderate prices. Trains every hour. Connected with the city of Plainfield by electric cars every 8 minutes. Resident physician in the house.

Address, HERBERT I. HALL
MANAGER
Netherwood, N. J.

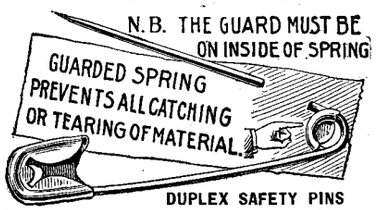
"How to Disinfect," Sent Free.

The intelligent use of true disinfectants is the surest defense against one half our illness.

"*How to Disinfect*" is a complete illustrated book, giving rules in cases of infectious diseases and in everyday life. Send your address; no money.

The American & Continental "Sanitas" Co. Ltd.
636 to 642 West 55th St., New York City.

STEWART'S DUPLEX SAFETY PINS



DUPLEX SAFETY PINS IN ALL SIZES

have the only effective *Guard* to prevent catching or tearing. It is on the arm of pin that passes through the cloth. Patented and cannot be used on any other pin.

DUPLEX PINS work as easily in the dark as in the light; fasten from either side, but cannot slip through.

Dealers may offer you other pins *claimed* as good. It is your interest to buy "Stewart's Duplex," *the best* and only pin having the guard inside where it is effective.

Made in Nickel Plate and Jet Black.
Send stamp for free sample.

Consolidated Safety Pin Co. Box 40, Bloomfield, N.J.
Makers of Holdfast Aluminum Hair Pins.

THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Drain the poisonous **Uric Acid** from the **Blood. Are yours in good order?** If you suffer from any disease of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs, Rheumatism or Pain in the Back, send at once for the Wonderful **Kava-Kava** Shrub—Nature's Own Sure Cure. It costs you nothing. We send a large case by mail **Free** to prove its power. Address **Church Kidney Cure Co.,** 414 Fourth Ave., **New York.**

AGENTS make large **PROFITS.** Get free sample of best-known goods in America. Dr. Scott's electric corsets, belts, brushes, safety razors, curlers, insoles, plasters, and all our other popular goods. (Either Sex.) Address, Pall Mall Electric Association, Room 16, 846 Broadway, New York city.

Notice this to-day. It may not appear again.

$5,242 GIVEN AWAY

Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in ENTHUSIASTIC?

Do not use any letter more times than it appears in the word. Use no language except English. Words spelled alike, but with different meaning, can be used but once Use any dictionary. Pronouns, nouns, verbs, adverbs, prefixes, suffixes, adjectives, proper nouns, allowed. Anything that is a legitimate word will be allowed. Work it out in this manner: E, Eat, Eats, Nat, Nut, Nuts, Net, Nets, Tat, Sat, Set, Hat, Hats, etc. Use these words in your list. Words must be spoken—not made-up words.

The publishers of WOMAN'S WORLD AND JENNESS MILLER MONTHLY will give to the person who makes the largest list of words from the letters in ENTHUSIASTIC a Wing Upright Rosewood Piano, value $700.00; to the second largest a set of Century Dictionary, value $130.00; to the next four, $100.00 Bicycles (your choice of either ladies' or gentlemen's); one set of Standard Dictionary, value $26.00, to the seventh; Webster's International Dictionary for the eighth, and 300 Cash Prizes to the next 300 largest lists, and 400 Dress Patterns to the 400 next largest, and 167 Cameras to the next 167 largest, and 125 Cash Prizes of $2.00 each to the next 125 largest lists—in all **1,000 PRIZES.**

Why we give the rewards.—It is done to attract attention to WOMAN'S WORLD AND JENNESS MILLER MONTHLY, a beautiful, practical magazine for women and the home; edited by Mrs. B. A. Whitney, assisted by Dinah Sturgis, Sally Van Rensselaer, Juliet Corson, and others; 36 pages; profusely illustrated with original matter by the ablest artists and writers in literature; three great serial stories always running. The Board of Award is Rev. Joseph Sanderson, D.D., author, scholar and divine; Horatio Alger, Jr., an author whose name needs no comment, and John Habberton, equally celebrated. Every person who enters into the contest for one of the prizes can rest assured that they will get just and impartial treatment.

To enter the contest, it is necessary for you to send 25 cents, in stamps or silver, for a three months' trial subscription with your list of words, and every person sending the 25 cents and a list of twenty words or more is guaranteed an extra present, by return mail (in addition to the magazine), of a 188-page book, "Treasure Island," by Robert Louis Stevenson, a most fascinating story. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or money refunded. Lists should be sent at once, and not later than July 15. The names and addresses of successful contestants will be printed in August issue. Our publication has been established ten years. We refer you to any mercantile agency for our standing. Make your list now. Address WOMAN'S WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Dept No. 264 22 and 24 N. William Street, New York, N. Y.

Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma ef fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Glute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to all sufferers from Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal-card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Dr. W. R. I. Dalton has composed two problems for our Problem-Solving Tourney, and generously offers as a prize for the best all-round solution a set of Chess-men. The first of these problems are given below:

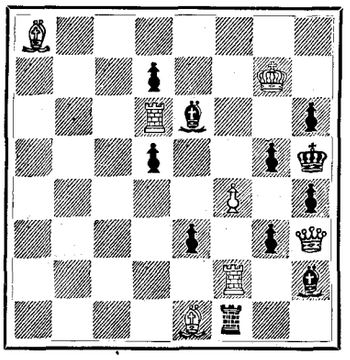
Problem 201.

NO. 3, PROBLEM-SOLVING TOURNEY.

Dedicated to Dr. J. T. Wright.

Black—Eleven Pieces.

K on K R 4; Bs on K 3, K R 7; R on K B 8; Ps on K 6, K Kt 4 and 6, K R 3 and 5, Q 2 and 4.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K Kt 7; Q on K R 3; Bs on K sq, Q R 8; Rs on K B 2, Q 6, P on K B 4.

White mates in three moves.

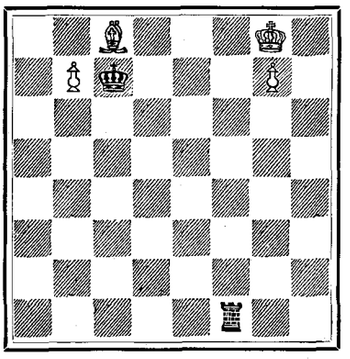
Send your solution to W. R. I. Dalton, M.D., 477 W. 145 Street, New York city.

Problem 202.

Here is one of the most difficult end-games with problematic features that we have ever seen.

Black—Two Pieces.

K—Q B 2; R on K B 8.



White—Four Pieces.

K on K Kt 8; B on Q B 8; Ps on K Kt 7, and Q Kt 7.

White to play and win.

The Correspondence Tourney.

We give below the full list of the names received of those who desire to enter this Tourney. If there are any names omitted, notify us as soon as possible. The names in left-hand column have the first move. Send move to your opponent indicated in right-hand column:

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. F. De Arman, 517 Elk St., Franklin, Pa.	E. G. Royce, Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H.
2. N. Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.	A. S. Hitchcock, Manhattan, Kan.
3. R. D. Tompkins, Hillside, Mo.	E. E. Roberts, 736 Ann Arbor, Mich.
4. The Rev. H. W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y.	The Rev. A. Kaye, Jefferson, Ia.
5. Capt. O. J. Bond, Citadel, Charleston, S. C.	Dr. G. A. Humpert, St. Louis, Mo.
6. J. H. Mockett, Jr., 2447 W. St., Lincoln, Neb.	E. A. More, Jr., 1524-1534 Wazee St., Denver, Col.
7. The Rev. F. C. Kniaf, 58 W. 19th St., Chicago.	The Rev. C. O. Larrison, Albion, Neb.
8. A. L. Jones, Box 784, Montgomery, Ala.	R. Munford, Macon, Ga.
9. H. A. Bullard, Parkville, Mo.	Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.
10. F. M. Osterhout, Factoryville, Pa.	The Rev. H. W. Temple, Washington, Pa.
11. J. W. Raymond, 82 New Britain Ave., Hartford, Conn.	H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.
12. C. Lemon, 270 W. 119 St., New York city.	M. P. Quintana, 17 S. Hawk St, Albany, N. Y.
13. V. Brent, 1220 Washington Ave., New Orleans.	J. M. Levy, 405 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
14. E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Ontario, Can.	Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.
15. L. Butzell, 406 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.	W. R. Van de Grift, Lima, O.
16. E. A. Hazeltine, Bristol, Vt.	The Rev. A. Taylor, Fair Haven, Vt.
17. R. R. Taylor, Miami, Fla.	O. E. Wiggers, 308 Union St. Nashville, Tenn.
18. N. B. Anderson, Platte City, Mo.	Dr. J. C. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.
19. F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.	The Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.

We have arranged the players in three classes as indicated by Chess-strength. When it becomes necessary for those of the 1st Class to play any of the other classes, the 2d Class receives the odds of Pawn and move, the 3d Class Pawn and two moves. The 2d Class gives the 3d Class Pawn and move. Keep the games very carefully, and send them as soon as finished to "Correspondence Tourney Editor."

The United States Championship Match.

FOURTEENTH GAME.

Ponziani Opening.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	31 B—Q 4	R—Q B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	32 B—B 3	R—K 7
3 P—B 3	P—Q 4	33 P—K 4	R—Q sq
4 Q—R 4	P—B 3	34 R—K B sq	P—K Kt 3
5 B—Kt 5	Kt—K 2	35 R—B 2	R x R
6 P x P	Q x P	36 K x R	K—Kt sq
7 Castles	B—Q 2	37 K—Kt 3	K—B sq
8 P—Q 4	P x P (a)	38 K—Kt 4	R—B sq
9 P x P	Kt—K 4	39 P—B 4	R—K sq
10 Kt—B 3	Kt x Kt ch	40 B—K 5	P—R 3
11 P x Kt (b)	Q—K B 4	41 P—K R 4	K—Q 2
12 R—K sq (c)	P—Q R 3	42 P—R 3 (k)	R x B
13 B x B ch	Q x B	43 P x R	K—K 3
14 Q—B 4	Castles	44 K—B 4	P—Q Kt 4
15 B—B 4	Kt—Kt 3	45 P—Kt 3	P—Kt 4 ch
16 B-Kt 3 (d)	B—Q 3	46 P x P	P x P ch
17 K—R 4 (e)	K—Kt sq	47 K x P	K x P
18 Kt—B 5	B x Kt	48 P—R 4	P—Kt 5 (l)
19 Q x B (f)	P—B 4	49 P—R 5	K x P
20 B—K 5	Kt—R 5	50 K—B 6	K—Q 5
21 R—K 3	P—B 5 (g)	51 K—K 6	K—B 6
22 B x K B P (h)	Q—R 6	52 K—Q 5	K x P
23 B x P ch	K—R sq	53 K—B 5	K—B 6
24 Q—K Kt 5	R x P	54 K—Kt 6	P—Kt 6
25 Q—Kt 3	Q—Q 2	55 K x P	P—Kt 7
26 B—Kt 6 (i)	Kt—B 4	56 K—R 7	P—Kt 8 (q)
27 Q—K 5	R—Q 4	57 P—R 6	K—B 5
28 Q—K 6	Kt x R	58 K—R 8	Q—K 5 ch (m)
29 Q x Q	R x Q	59 K—Kt sq	Q—K 8 ch
30 P x Kt	R—Q 7	60 K—Kt 7	Q—Kt 4 ch (n)
		61 Resigns.	

Notes by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The opening moves were well played on both sides. At this stage of the game Black might have played P—K 5, followed by P—K B 4. The move selected leaves White an isolated Q P, but it enables him to quickly develop his game by continuing Kt—B 3.

(b) White could have avoided the doubling of his K B P by playing: 10 B x B ch, Q x B; 11 Q—Kt 3, Kt x Kt ch; 12 Q x Kt. White, it seems, overrated the value of his attack.

(c) B x B ch, followed by Kt—Kt 5, seems much better. Black has hardly any better reply than Q x B and P—B 3. White then may continue with Kt—B 3 and Kt—Q 4 or B—B 4, and Black could hardly risk Castles Q R.

(d) He could not play Kt—Q 5 on account of Q—B 3. White then would be obliged to exchange Queens and two pieces would remain in take.

(e) The P—Q Kt 4 reply would now be of no use. The move selected is hardly as good as Q R—B sq.

(f) P x B would have strengthened White's Queen's wing, and was likely to secure a draw. White by selecting the Q x B move was determined to continue the attack at all hazards.

(g) Brilliant play. Black sacrifices the Pawn to be enabled to play Q—R 6 with strong attack.

(h) R—Kt 3 or R—B 3 was hardly any better. Black then plays Kt x P ch, leading to the following continuation: 23 R x Kt, Q—Kt 5 ch; 24 R—Kt 3, P x R; 25 B x P ch, K—R sq; 26 B x R, P x R P ch; 27 K x P, R x B; If 24 K—B sq, Q x R; 25 B x P ch, K—R sq; 26 B x R, R x B. In both variations Black obtains the superior position. Probably White's best chance of escape in this variation rested with the following play: 22 B—Kt 3, Kt x B ch; 23 R x Kt, Q—Kt 5 ch; 24 R—Kt 3, P x R; 25 Q x P ch, K—R sq; 26 R P x P. White having the Q P and Bishop against the Rook.

(j) White could not play R—B 3 on account of R—Q 8 mates in two moves. He might, however, have moved R—K 4 in order to save the exchange. Very likely White overlooked the R—Q 4 continuation to the Kt—B 4 play.

(k) White could not continue P—R 5. Black would have continued P x P ch, followed by R x B. He should have moved B—Kt 7, attacking the R P. The move selected enables Black to win at once with R x B.

(l) P x P would have led to a draw only. White would have continued P x P, K—Kt 4, K—K 4, K—Q 4, and K—B 4, obtaining a well-known drawing position.

(m) K—B 4, followed by K—Kt 3, would have won just as well.

(n) Causes White to resign. He must play K—R 2 and Black moves K—B 4, forcing a mate in a few moves.

FIFTEENTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 R—Kt 6	B—Kt 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	25 Kt—Q 2	P—K 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 Kt x P	P x P ch
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	27 K—Q 3 (i)	B—Kt 5 (k)
5 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	28 R—Kt 7	R—K B 2 (l)
6 R—B sq	Castles	29 R x R	K x R
7 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	30 K x P	R—Q sq ch
8 B—B 4 (a)	P x P	31 K—K 3	P—Kt 4
9 B x P	Kt—Q 4	32 P—R 4	P—R 3
10 B—K Kt 3 (b)	Kt (Q2)-Kt 3	33 P x P	R P x P
11 B—Kt 3	Kt x Kt	34 B—B 7	R—Q 8
12 P x Kt	B—R 6	35 P—K 5	B—B 4 ch
13 R—B 2 (c)	P—Q R 4	36 K—B 6	R—Q 6 ch
14 Q—K 2 (d)	P—R 5	37 Kt—K 3	B x Kt (m)
15 B—Q B 4	Kt x B	38 P x B	P—K B 4
16 Q x Kt	Q—Q 4	39 B—Kt 6	K—K 3
17 Q—Q 3 (e)	Q—Q Kt 4	40 B—Q 4	P—B 5
18 K—K 2	Q x Q ch	41 K—K 4	R—Q 8
19 K x Q	P—Q Kt 4	42 R—B 3	P x P
20 R-Q Kt sq (f)	P—B 3	43 B x P	R—K 8
21 P—K 4 (g)	B—R 3	44 P—R 3	P—Kt 5
22 K—K 3	Q R—B sq	45 P—Kt 3	R—K B 8
23 P—B 4 (h)	P x P	46 R—B sq	R x R (n)
		47 B x R	Drawn.

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) In the thirteenth game White played B—Q 3. Anticipating the P x P play he does not move B—Q 3 or B—K 2. The move selected is hardly an improvement on account of Black's reply, P x P, followed by Kt—Q 4. P—Q R 3, P—B 5 and P—Q Kt 4 was probably better.

(b) White might have now played Castles. It is true Kt x B would have caused a double Pawn and the Q P would have remained weak and isolated, yet White would have obtained a pretty strong attack.

(c) He could not well play R—Kt sq on account of Kt—Q 4 followed by Q—R 4.

(d) To save the Bishop. It seems, however, that Kt—Q 2 would have answered better that purpose.

(e) Q—K 2 was preferable, if then Black continues Q—Kt 4 White could answer Kt—Q 2.

(f) Kt—K 5 was not any better on account of P—Q B 4. This move is prevented by R—Q Kt sq.

(g) There was hardly any better play. Had White played K—Q 2, Kt—K sq and Kt—Q 3 Black would have established a pretty powerful attack with B—R 3, R—Q sq and P—K 4. The move selected gives the White King the K 3 square.

(h) Stops at least temporarily the threatening P—Q B 4 advance of Black. By continuing R—Kt 6 he forces Black to answer B—Kt 4, preventing the Q B P move. White, in all probability, calculated on regaining the Pawn by continuing Kt—Q 2, overlooking the P—K 4 rejoinder of Black. Black's P—B 4, tho it loses a Pawn, gives him a pretty good fighting chance.

(i) Had White played K x P, then Black would have continued K R—Q sq ch, followed by B—B 4 and R—Q 5, with winning attack.

(k) Good enough, if followed by B—B 6, guarding the Q P. A preferable continuation, however, was B—B 4, followed by R—B 2, at once threatening B—B 4.

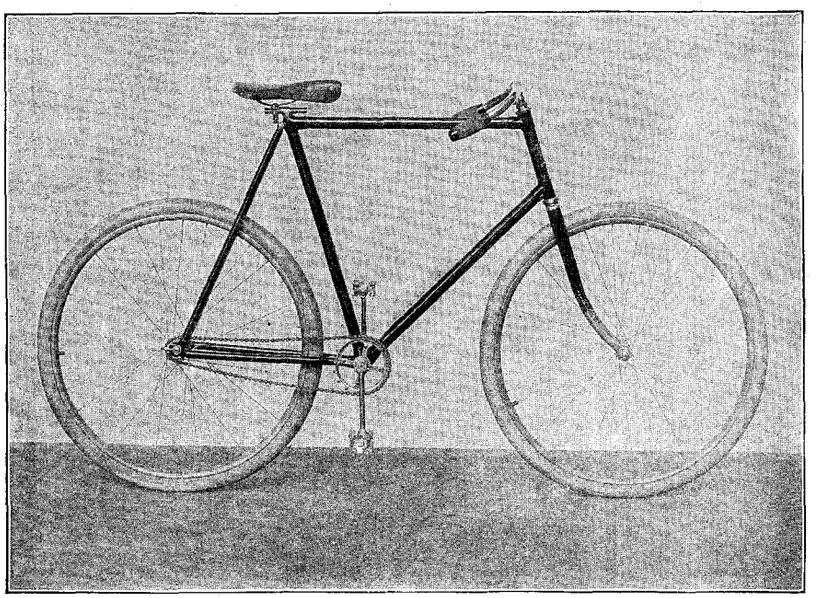
(l) A serious oversight, which gives up all the winning advantage Black had. He overlooked that, after the exchange of Rooks, White can safely capture the P. For if R—Q sq ch White can play K—K 3, and the R—Q 5 continuation is not dangerous any more. Black should have played B—B 6 instead of R—B 2.

(m) B—Q 5 was probably better, tho Black had but slight winning chances. The exchanges leave Bishops of opposite colors, generally resulting in a draw.

(n) Had Black tried to win the K Kt P by moving R—B 6, then White would have answered R—K R 8, followed by R—R 6 ch, B—B 5 and K—B 5, with pretty good winning chances. The exchange of Rooks leaves a drawing position.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Get Your New 1897 Bicycle FREE

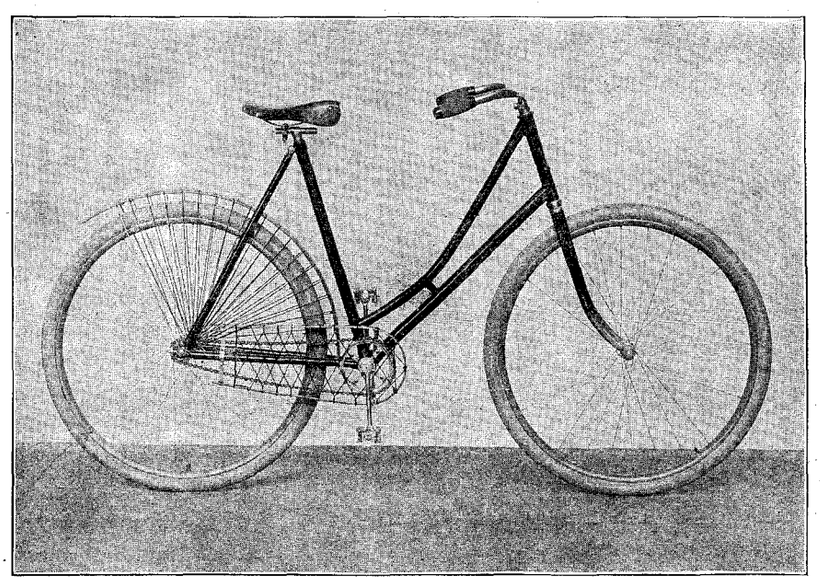


YOU can do it if you send us ONLY 50 new subscriptions for .. .. THE VOICE

THE FIREFLY—MODEL C.—PRICE, $100.

$75 will pay for 50 subscription certificates, good for full-year new subscriptions, at the regular price of $1.50 per year, with a handsome premium for each subscriber, and you receive, without additional payment, "THE FIREFLY" bicycle, new 1897 model, regular catalog price, $100.

The one payment of $75 covers everything; 50 VOICE subscriptions, 50 premiums, and the bicycle! Or the 50 subscriptions may be secured first and sent in as secured. .. ..



THE FIREFLY—MODEL D.—PRICE, $100.

$10,000 IN CASH PRIZES 355 cash prizes will be given in addition to the wheels to the 355 persons who send in the largest lists of new subscriptions during this season. You may get a wheel and a cash prize too.

Send for Full Particulars.

THE VOICE, Bicycle Department, 30 Lafayette Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY	Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN	Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS	Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK	Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR	Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN	Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC	New York.
BRADLEY	New York.
BROOKLYN	New York.
JEWETT	New York.
ULSTER	New York.
UNION	New York.
SOUTHERN	Chicago.
SHIPMAN	Chicago.
COLLIER	St. Louis.
MISSOURI	St. Louis.
RED SEAL	St. Louis.
SOUTHERN	St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO	Philadelphia.
MORLEY	Cleveland.
SALEM	Salem, Mass.
CORNELL	Buffalo.
KENTUCKY	Louisville.

YOU will find that painting properly done with Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil is a good investment—more than the cost will be added to the attractiveness and value of your property. Make sure that the brand is right. (See list of brands which are genuine.) Avoid the "just-as-good," "sold-for-less-money" sorts.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

A Cure For Rheumatism.

DR. J. G. CONNER, IONIA, MICH., writes:

Dear Sirs:—An old friend of mine handed me a couple of small vials of your Tartarlithine some time ago and I tried it on myself, having suffered from Rheumatism for several years. I assure you I was so pleased with its effects that I procured a full sized bottle, and since taking it I have been entirely free from Rheumatism during the past year. I also observed that it is not surpassed by any other preparation as a PROMPT and EFFICIENT diuretic; besides it is pleasant to administer. Please send me a few bottles for use among my patients afflicted with Rheumatism.

Pamphlet on the cure of Rheumatism by Tartarlithine sent free by

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton Street, NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for
The Tartarlithine Co.

20 BOOKS

ON 20 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS, BUT ALL RELATING TO SOME DELIGHTFUL PHASE OF AMERICAN TRAVEL, VIA "AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE, POST-PAID, ON RECEIPT OF A 1-CENT STAMP BY GEORGE H. DANIELS, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED